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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,044.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
9th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5264	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10059
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10019		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6892
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6523
26th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21st *December*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favorable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	20th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	3981	A. Martinolich	13th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April,
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April,
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† AUSTRIA	7268	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleliani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5036	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
[illegible] House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

[illegible] Memorials, Business &c., &c. Special [illegible] Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 14th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,176	Frid. 8th Mar.	11 a.m. (direct).*	

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NOWSHARA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,060 tons, sailing on or about 28th March, calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
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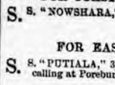
Agents, BOMBAY.
7th *March*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	19th Apr. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	18th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Bolsto	17th Mar 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G Bolsto	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
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No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

MARCH 1st, 1907.

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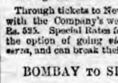

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	423	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamers	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
	—City of Bombay	4,548	Feb.	2	Feb.	16	Feb.	28	Mar. 21
†	—Aston Hall	3,627	"	19	"	28	Mar.	12	" 31
†	—Methley Hall	3,491	"	23	Mar.	8	"	20	" 30
‡	—City of London	9,000	"	21	"	4	"	15	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	5,547	Mar.	1	"	13	"	24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,534	"	11	"	23	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
†	Spilton Hall	4,400	"	19	Apl.	3	"	14	" 21
†	Winlow Hall	3,314	"	11	Mar.	23	"	6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl.	19	Apl.	29	May	11	May 18
‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	"	29	May	10	"	21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May	25	June	8	June	19	June 26

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	9th Mar, 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
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FOR MARCH, 1907.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

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Manager
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42/48 Church Gate Street

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

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	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
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Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY:
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given that legal proceedings will be forthwith instituted by our client Mr. CARL JOST, Engineer, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, against anyone who MANUFACTURES, IMPORTS, SELLS or DEALS in counterfeits or deceptive imitations of

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or who unauthorisedly imports, makes, sells or uses any of the inventions the exclusive property of Mr. Carl Jost, which form part of or are utilized in the said RADIO FAN or who otherwise infringes the exclusive privilege which has been granted to Mr. Carl Jost with regard to the same under the Inventions and Disigns Act, 1888.

LITTLE AND Co.,
Solicitors, Bombay.

OLD SECRETARIAT, APOLLO STREET, 16TH MAY, 1905.

WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given that legal proceedings will be forthwith instituted by our client, Mr. CARL JOST, Engineer, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, against anyone who MANUFACTURES, IMPORTS, SELLS or DEALS in counterfeits or deceptive imitations of

"JOST'S PATENT RADIO FAN"

or who unauthorisedly imports, makes, sells or uses any of the inventions the exclusive property of Mr. Carl Jost, which form part of or are utilized in the said RADIO FAN or who otherwise infringes the exclusive privilege which has been granted to Mr. Carl Jost with regard to the same under the inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

REMFRY & SON,
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CALCUTTA, 4th March.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
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HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSHILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSHILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

MR. and MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE beg to announce that the defe red DRAWING-ROOM MEETING of the above Society will be held on MONDAY, March 11th, at 5 p. m., at the Government Bungalow, the Ridge, Malabar Hill (lately in the occupation of H.M. the Amir). Among the speakers will be the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Revd. Dr. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and others.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:

	Ordinary No.
Broad Gauge Sleepers (10' × 10" × 5")	... 1,50,000
Metre Gauge (6' × 8" × 4½") ...	... 1,50,000
Special sizes (given in specifications)...	... 8,000

Delivery of Sleepers must commence in December, 1907, or earlier and must be completed by 15th February, 1908. At least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered before the end of December 1907, and 40 per cent. more before the end of January 1908.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:

Indian: Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.	
Western Australia:	Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:	Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:	do.
Tasmanian:	do.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on MONDAY, May 13th, 1907 and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1907-1908."

Forms of tender and specifications must be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *Bona Fide* tender is submitted.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Net Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8035. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Board has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2.

A JOLLY SPREAD
of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder
'Paisley Flour'
made by
BROWN & POLSON

Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23 Marine Lines, opposite the Military Engineer's Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak wood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, inlaid silk tapestry, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinets, iron bedsteads, single and double mirrored almirahs, clothes stands, chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned walnut-wood cottage piano by Rose and Co., fine glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, wind-proof lamps rich table ornaments, pictures, baba tricycle, telescopic hall lamps, Jost Patent Radio fan in good order, cradle, Mauser Magazine revolver with over 450 cartridges in slips, etc. The property of A. L. WRIGHT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Gold and Silver Ornaments and Safe.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 561 of 1906.

CHINA JEWRAJ ..... Plaintiff.
VERSUS.
RAMJI MOTI and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following gold and silver ornaments, viz:

Gold Ornaments—bangles, wristlets, tali, necklaces, mandalia, fullwalli, mangotas, goojree, rings, buttons, mohanmalia, sankia, pootlihar, ramnami, armlet, gold bar, etc.

Silver Ornaments—todas, kudas, kudia, kadli, athasia, sankia, kumbhi, jungar, vansli, kandora, plate, iron safe, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and ornaments removed within two days.

The ornaments are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, round, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chests of drawers, large size cupboard in 2 pieces made to order.

35 volumes of the 10th edition Times' Encyclopedia Britannica bound half Morocco.

1 Astronomical telescope, in good order.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Double-seated brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Set black single harness in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. B. eslauer & Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street, R.t. part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of a number of double and single iron bed-steads, wire mattresses, hanging and table lamps, &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT 8 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of a large Collection of Choice Garden plants, Furniture, Piano, Musical Box, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th Inst., at 8 A.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Albamon Road, Cumballa Hill, the handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding dinning table for 30 persons, partition screen, chairs, pier tables, large musical box, Mahogany square piano by Rose and Co., vasculums, organiums, pictures, chevalglass, cabinet, beam scale, fowl-houses, glassware, crockery ware, a large collection of choice garden plants such as ferns, crotons, lilies, palms roses, flowering plants, fern-house, etc., the property of P. A. Hormasjee, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable materials and Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of old furniture casks, clock watches, lamps, iron scrap, zinc lining, zinc scrap, rubber scrap, steel files, packing cases, leather scrap, old books, typewriter machines, cloth cuttings, old records, wheels, weights, iron tanks and pots, iron drums and chain, wire-rope, glass scrap, Hoop iron, leather and canvas pipes, copying presses, carriage roof lamp, filters and sundry other stores, &c. &c.

A depsit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 8th March, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 9th March, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

On account of the Underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "Mombassa"

M. A. P. No. 21 to 23—3 cases French polish and varnish.

M. A. No. 28, 29 and 33—3 cases French polish and varnish.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Dark chestnut waler gelding suitable for carriage work.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert and Dewji Canji, such as large marble top side board, cabinet, chairs, easy-chairs, chest of drawers, glass door almyrahs, dressing tables, writing tables, cheval glass book case centre pieces, hall lamp, glass and crockery ware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. Stanley Smith.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Old Berkley Place, Byculla, near the Old Byculla Station.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1907.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores. Of your Dr. Sole Proprietors, "Marin, Chemist, GRENOBLE, FRANCE."

"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

APPEARING IN
THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—
A SERIES OF
ENTRANCING PAPERS:

PEN PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS SPORTSMEN,

BY
H. A. BRYDEN.

Mr. BRYDEN is one of the first living authorities on big game and on big game hunters. He has resided and travelled extensively in South Africa, chiefly in pursuit of sport and natural history; and has travelled also in Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, &c.

Mr. BRYDENS' works include "Kloof and Karroo," "Sport, Legend and Natural History in Cape Colony," "Gun and Camera in Southern Africa," "Tales of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in South Africa," "Great and Small Game of Africa," "Animals of Africa," "From Veldt Camp-Fires," "A History of South Africa," "Nature and Sport in Britain," "Big Game Shooting," &c.

1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

3. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

4. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant: "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

5. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

6. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

FIRST ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE *Bombay Gazette* of Feb. 27th.

ATTRACTIVE ORIGINAL SERIES

SKETCHES OF THE NATIONS.

EIGHT NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

1. "JOHN BULL."
G. W. E. RUSSELL,
The weakness and strength of our national character strongly and brightly portrayed.

2. "THE IRISHMAN OF FACT & FICTION."
ROSAMUND LANGBRIDGE.
An Irishwoman whose smart dialogue and keen observation have made her work much marked.

3. "THE UBIQUITOUS SCOT."
DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY,
A picturesque description of the Scot at home and abroad, from a veteran hand.

4. "THE HEATHEN CHINEE."
MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.
Who in extensive journeys in the Chinese Interior has studied the Chinee under circumstances unknown to any other foreigner. The Chinese nation is much to the fore in international affairs, and a vivid and just summing-up of the character of the nation will be greatly appreciated.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 6.] [BOMBAY, *March* 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86⅞		¼
3 do. Rentes	96½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101⅛		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 1/16		1/16
Bar Silver in London ...	31⅛		⅛
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...	...		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·30	1	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·51		¼
Do. do. do. New York.	...		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since 17 Jan	
Do. Short London Bills,	4⅛%	un	chgd
3 months' sight ...			
Do. Indian Bank Bills,	4⅛%	un	chgd
6 months' sight ...			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4⅛%	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... 200,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... ... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000—

Rs. 9,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 15,50,000 " " to Bombay.
" 32,30,000 " " to Madras.
Rs. 57,70,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

Average rate of allotment 16·09.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 18,10,000 " " to Bombay.
" 2,20,000 " " to Madras.
Rs. 42,30,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

Average rate of allotment 16·15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 1,31,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 80,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 2,30,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool

Spot	Steady
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Steady
Manchester	Firm
Total Sales	10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 bales
Imports...	27,000 bales
Mid-Americans	5·18 –04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11¼ ungd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·79	5·80	5·78	5·78
+ 01	+ 02	+ 01	+ 01
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sep.**	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·78	5·75	5·73	5·70	5·69
+ 01	+ 01	+ 01	+ 02	+ 01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 39,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 19,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 17,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 7,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·45 + 10

Futures.—Month of March, 9·83 + 19 } Advanced owing to light interior movement and to smaller estimated receipts for to-morrow.
Do. do. July, 10·11 + 18

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10⅞ +½
Futures—Month of May 10·67 + 16
Do. do. July 10·87 + 17
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30 New Terms May-June. London—Done steady.
Tone of Wheat—London, Done steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 43¾ April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43⅛ Apr.-May. Dunkirk. Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7⅛–½

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—April. Done.
Tone of Sugar—Steady,

Rubber—
Para Rubber—5s. 1¾d. Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...	37/6
" " Mutton Tallow	...	39/6
General tone of Tallow Auction	...	Firm.

ARRIVALS:—
"Oceanien"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rs	1,100	Abbas	Africa	K. B. Rustom
1 Bundle Rs	4,000	Muscat	Dwarka	H. O. Jan Mahomed Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Abbas	Africa	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	1,350	Muscat	Africa	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	200	Jask	Africa	S. A. Bassam
1 Tin Gold Coin	3,804	Jeddah	Tientsin	Sundry Natives
13 Cases Rs	53,000	Mauritius	Itola	Sundry Natives
1 Bar Silver	.....	London	Persia	Sundry, V. & P. Docks.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [7TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 20 lacs down. No change has been made in their Bank rate.

Exchange:—
The Market has been very steady considering that applicants for Council Drafts received 54 per cent. of the amount of their tenders. This is probably due to the fact that the amount to be offered next week has been reduced to Rs. 80 lacs. Rates opened at Is. 4 3/32d. T. T. and Is. 4 5/32d. on demand with the credit rate at Is. 4 7/32d. 3 Months' Sight. In the morning one Bank quoted Is. 4 1/32 3 Months' Sight for ready bills, but the rate was soon withdrawn. In one or two quarters bills might be placed for next week at Is. 4 1/32d. 3 Months' Sight, but only to a limited extent. Far Eastern rates are steady.—

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	Is. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...	Is. 4 5/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	Is. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	Is. 4 1/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	222

Government Paper:—
The Market opened at 97 3/16 ready and 97½ for the settlement and closes unchanged. Business has been on a small scale today but the fall in the Bank of Bengal balance has made the Bazaar dealers inclined to sell again. The Calcutta market in the morning was advised as 97 3/16 ready and 97 7/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	97·3
1st Settlement	97·6

Bullion:—
London Bar silver quotations are ¼ lower for cash at 31½ and 9/16 down for two months' delivery at 31 11/16. In the local Bazaar there has not been much doing but rates have declined ½ at 80½ ex duty for ready bars. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	81	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The American markets showed a smart advance in the telegrams received this morning, and the local market consequently opened firmer with rates Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. The inquiry for contracts has, however, been limited, as the daily fluctuations in the Home markets are causing uneasiness both to buyers and sellers. In ready cotton a fair business is reported by shippers, while Mills are also buying more freely.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	255	56 Mar.
Good M. G. Broach...	243	44 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	210	20 "
Fine M. G. Damangaum Fulgaon...	209	10 "
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	201	2 "
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	90 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	190	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	186	6 "
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	74 "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	155	56 "
Good Westerns	229	30 May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar... ...	245	"

Liverpool Opening—

Opening tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	10,000	bales.
Total Imports	46,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·81	5·81	5·84	5·83	5·83
+ 05	+ 04	+ 06		+ 05
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	
5·80	5·78	5·75	5·75	
	+ 05	+ 05	+ 06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	5	0 to Rs.	7	6 0
April-May ...	"	7	10	0		

Tone—Firmer.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore April-May.	Rs.	7	5 0
Yellow Cawnpore " ...	"	8	0 0
" Gujarat, " ...	"	8	2 0

Tone—Steady.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	52	0 0
" 75 do. ...	"	50	0 0
" 50 do. ...	"	48	8 0
Black Kutki ...	"	43	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	55	0 0
Tone—Easier.			

CASTORSEED:—

...	"	36	0 0

Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED:—

...	"	21	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts:—

...	"	44	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi ...	"	4	7 0
White Karachi ...	"	4	7 0

Tone—Quiet.

Shares:—

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs.	3352½	April
Davids	"	3624	"
Kohinoors	"	770	
Textiles	"	1,325	
Empress	"	465	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	"	1,025	
Bank of Bombay	"	1,370	
Bank of India	"	54	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Cotton	12,022	bales
Wheat	4,783	cwts
Linseed	11,150	"
Rapeseed	3,902	"
Gingellyseed	18,761	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	4,240	"
Castorseed	5,424	"
Rice...	3,784	"
Myrabollams	10,696	"
Cottonseed	50,528	"
Mowrasseed	5	"
Gram	2,466	"
Jeowar...	2,993	"
Maize	29	"

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram, on 7th March :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 12 0	£0 13 3
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£0 19 0
Champion Reefs ...	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 12 6	£0 13 6
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 2	£0 1 8
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£2 6 3	£2 8 9
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£1 7 6	£1 10 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 9	£0 1 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£1 5 6	£1 8 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 13 9
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Kemphinke New ...	8s.	8s.	£0 1 2½	£0 1 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 0 7½	£6 5 1½
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 1 9	£0 2 3
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 2 6	£0 3 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 10 9
Ooregum (Pref)	...	...	£0 12 3	£0 13 6
Road Block	£1	£1	.....	.....
Sangli (New)	£1	19s.	.....	.....
Topaldodi	£1	10s.	.....	.....

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

Crop Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH, 7.

The Freight Market is steady and owners will not accept any reduction on their ideas of rates.

Prospects for the coming crops continue excellent and there is more disposition on the part of dealers to meet the Market.

Shortage of wagons is a serious factor, and is hampering trade.

GOLD CRUSHINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

Results of crushing of the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold mine duringlast month are as follows :—Quartly crushed, 1,900 tons ; gold obtained 759 ozs ; tailings cyanided 1,850 tons ; gold obtained 250 ozs. making a total of 1,000 ozs of gold or compared with 1,120 ozs in January.

In their circular on cotton, recently issued, Messrs. Neill Brothers dismiss altogether the earlier estimates of some 13 million bales for the American crop. It is possible, indeed, they say, that the present crop will exceed 14 million bales, but at least 13½ million bales can be fairly counted upon. With the visible supply of 871,000 bales available on 1st September last, this would give a provision for the season of 14,371,000 bales, or "more than enough to supply the spindles of the world and leave a handsome surplus to carry into the new season." There need be no fear, therefore, of short supplies of the raw material for Lancashire's staple industry, and there appears to be more likelihood of a decline than of a further advance in prices.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYAN—February 22, at Ghazipur, the wife of A. F. Bryan, of a daughter.
CASSELS—February 26, at Quetta, the wife of Captain R. A. Cassels, 32nd Lancers of a son.

THE INDIAN . . . CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettinos. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m.; Sun sets, 6h. 46m. ; High water, 6-16m., 8-12a. ; Low water, 0-59m., 0-56a.

P. and O. s. s. Peninsular with English mails of 22nd ult., due to arrive at 1 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, ballot for an Elective City Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

University Syndicate Election, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—In the report of the Insolvency Court, published in yesterday's paper, the name of an insolvent given as Ali Mahomed Bhimji should have been Ali Mahomedbhai Fazul, Merchant, and another.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 9th instt. A supplemental mail will be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 10th instt.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Fatmabibi, sister of Mr. Nacoda Mohammed Ali Rogay, yesterday the 7th instant. A number of people attended the funeral from Bombay, Uran and Kalyan. The chief mourner was Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, nephew-in-law of the deceased.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during February was 1,585, the daily average being 56·6. The total of new admissions was 605, of which the number of children vaccinated was 98 ; Parsis 348, Hindus 194; and other castes 63.

HORSES JUMPING INTO A HOT-WATER TANK.—Yesterday, a number of Austrian horses, recently imported into Bombay, were being taken to the Commission Stables at Byculla, when they broke away at Jacob's Circle, and ran on to a plot of ground between the DeLisle Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway line. Close by, stood the Greaves Cotton Mills, into the hot-water tank of which, ten of the horses, out of fright, jumped. Three of them were drowned, and the rest were rescued.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Dowlata Gopal, a Hindu, stood charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and with causing grievous hurt to one Soma Balu. It appeared that on the "Holi" day, the accused had hot words with the deceased, when suddenly he stabbed the deceased in the chest with a knife, inflicting him several wounds of which the deceased died subsequently. His Worship, after recording the evidence, held a prima facie case proved against the accused, and committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CONFERENCE OF MAHARATHI POETS :—A conference of Maharathi Poets was held on Saturday and Sunday last the 2nd and 3rd March at Jalgam in the Khandesh District. Lieut. Col. Dr. K. R. Kirtiker presided on the occasion. There was a large number of Marathi Poets from all parts of Maharastra who attended the conference, chief among whom were Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani of Akola. Mr. Anant Waman Barve of Nasik, Mr. Ganesh Moreshware Londhe of Ratnagiri, Mr. Balkrishna Dinker Vaidya of Kalyan, Rev. Mr, Narayan Waman Tilak of Poona, Mr. Lakshaman Ramchandra Pangarkar of Dhulia, Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar of Bombay, and several others. Several poets read selections, from their works and Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajini, Rev. Mr. Narayan Vaman Tilak, Mr. Anant Vaman Barve and Lakshman Ramchandra Pangarkar delivered most interesting addresses on poetical literature, both modern and ancient. Congratulatory verses sent by Rao Bahadur Agashe, Rao Saheb Oke and Mrs. N. V. Tilak were read in the meeting and were highly appreciated by the audience. A boy-poet (Bal Kavi) aged 12 years, startled the audience by his impromptu verses and received a most valuable present at the hands of the President. In short, the conference was a great success, and it is hoped that it will help a great way to develop modern Marathi Poetry.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The results of the Annual Competition for 1907 for the Railway and Volunteer Challenge Shields held at Jubbulpore on the 5th instant., were as follows :—

RAILWAYS.

The East Indian Team won the Shield and were awarded Rs. 75 and Silver Medals of Merit, Points 127. Possible 140.

The Great Indian Peninsular Second, were awarded Rs. 50 and Bronze Medals of Merit. Points 125.

The Oudh & Rohilkhand, Third, were awarded Bronze Medals of Merit. Points 122.

The Rajputana Malwar, Fourth, Points 121. The B. B. & C. I., and B. N. Railways enetered Teams but were unable at the last moment to send their representatives.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Calcutta Port Defence won the Shield, and were awarded Rs. 75 and Silver Medals of Merit, Points 120. Possible 140. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Second, were awarded Rs. 50, and Bronze Medals of Merit., Points. 114.

The Examiners were :—Lt. Cols, A. E. Morris, and H. P. G. Elkington. Capt, L. L. G. Thorpe, Lt. S. L. Pallant R. A. M. C. with Lt. Col. Lees Hall R. A. M. C. as Moderator, Major G. Lund, V. D. B V. R. represented Lt. Col. Tate R. A. M. C, Hon. Secretary, Central Committee for India.

A meeting of Volunteer and Railway Representatives was subsequently held at which regulations for the Competition of 1908 were framed. It was resolved that as in previous years the competition should be held at Jubbulpore, The first week in March.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Rattanbai, widow, against Raichand Doongersy, in which the plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that she is entitled to a sum of Rs. 200 per month or such other sum as the Court may think fit for her maintenance out of the family properties, that the defendant be ordered to pay her the same, and that the same may be properly secured for her; that the defendant be ordered to make a suitable provision for her residence out of the family properties; that pending the disposal of the suit, the defendant be ordered to pay her a suitable sum by way of interim maintenance, etc. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs Dinshah and Dharamsi, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Scott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that one Doongersey Bhimji and his son, Lalji Doongersey, the husband of the plaintiff, and his two cousins, Meghji Khetsey and Dewji Khetsey, formed numbers of a joint and undivided Hindu family, and were possessed as such member of moveable and immoveable properties of the value of more than ten lakhs of rupees. On Lalji Doongersey's death in the Samvat year 1956, he left him surviving the plaintiff, his widow, then a minor, his father the said Doongersey Bhimji, and his two uncles Meghji Khetsey and Dewji Khetsey, as his heirs and legal representatives according to Hindu law. After the death of the plaintiff's husband, the defendant, Raichand, was born to Doogersey Bhimji. The latter died on 15th July 1902, leaving him surviving his widow Purbai, the plaintiff, and his minor son, the defendant Raichand, and his two cousins Meghji and Dewji Khetsey. After the death of Doongersey, in pursuance of the arrangement made during this lifetime, a partition was effected of the joint family properties between the defendant Raichand for and on behalf of the joint family of Doongersey Bhimji, and the brothers Meghji and Dewji Khetsey. Since the death of the plaintiff's husband, the plaintiff lived with and was maintained by Doongersey Bhimji up to his death, and thereafter by the defendant and his mother Purbai till March 1905, when, on account of certain differences between them the defendant and his mother Purbai ill-treated the plaintiff and drove her out of the house, and had ceased to give her any maintenance.

The defendant Raichand Doongersey, by his guardian *ad litem*, denied that the properties possessed by his family were of the value of more than ten lakhs of rupees or anything like that amount, or that the property which came to his share on the partition was worth Rs. 5,05,000. The property that fell to the defendant's share was of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,67,561. Since the partition, a portion of what came to the defendant's share had been lost. The defendant was continued as a partner in the firm of Bhimji Shamji and Co. in place of his father, and the firm sustained certain losses. Defendant's interest on the firm ceased on the 8th November 1904, when there was a balance of about Rs. 10,000 against the defendant, which had not yet been paid off. The only property which yielded any income to the defendant was the Bhat Bazar house, which yielded a net income of about Rs. 400 per month. The amount the plaintiff claimed for her maintenance was ridiculous, and a reasonable amount should be fixed by the Court. Defendant denied that he and his mother ill-treated the plaintiff and drove her out of the house. The plaintiff had got into the hands of a low Lohana law tout, in whose company she constantly was, and who hoped to make something for himself out of the litigation he had incited the plaintiff to engage in. Defendant had always been willing to maintain the plaintiff. It was entirely of her own accord that the plaintiff had left the family and associated herself with evil designing persons.

The hearing was proceeded with.

PARTITION OF PROPERTY.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the appellants Dattatrya and Rashinath who were the original defendants, Nos. 1 and 2, against the Respondents and original plaintiffs Ganesh Hari and 2 others, for a share of the plaint property by a "sanasniras" partition. Mr. Branson and the Hon'ble Mr. Khare appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. Gadgil with Mr. Dandekar.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur who awarded the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Sholapur confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The action was instituted by the plaintiffs to recover possession of one-third share of the plaint property, alleging that they and the defendants are members of an undivided Hindu Family and that the properties in suit are the joint properties of the parties to the suit. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 contended "inter alia" that they and the plaintiffs were never members of an undivided family ; that the property in suit was the self acquired property of their father and that the claim is time-barred. It was suggested that the most important question for consideration in this case was whether the present suit is time-barred. The property being joint-family property article 127 of the Limitation Act applies to this case. The burden of proving that plaintiffs were excluded from the enjoyment of the property, to their knowledge for more than 12 years previous to this suit, lies on the Defendants, Nos. 1 and 2. In the absence of any satisfactory evidence or record to show that plaintiffs have been excluded to their knowledge for more than 12 years, their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

A CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

Appeal Court's Judgement.

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who, in October last, decided the suit of Haridas Morarji and another against Walji Sunderji and others in favour of the plaintiffs. The suit was filed by the plaintiffs for the construction of the will of Bai Nana, a Bhatia lady who died in October, 1897. The defendants, three to six, had appealed against the decision. Mr. Branson and Mr. Vikaji, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the appellants ; Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Damda and Chotubhai appeared for the original plaintiffs and respondents and Mr. Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. J. D Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, and Mr. D N. Bahadurji appeared for the other respondents.

The Lower Court in construing the will held that there was no doubt on the authorities that the bequest for purposes of popular usefulness was void for uncertainty. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in his judgment said that he had struggled hard to see if he could reasonably put a construction upon the clause of the will which would validate the bequest, but he found that he could not do so without violence to the language deliberately used by the testatrix in her Gujarati will. His Lordship held that the bequest was void for vagueness and the surplus contemplated in the clause of the will should go to her heirs. His Lordship held that the two plaintiffs and the seventh defendant were the heirs of the testatrix and they were entitled to the residue. The costs of the parties were ordered to come out of the estate.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and ordered the appellants to pay the costs.

DISPUTE REGARDING MAHOMEDAN SHRINES.

AT the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty delivered judgment in the case of the Advocate-General against Syed Nurudin Syed Hissamudin Refai and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that it should be declared that two durgahs or shrines mentioned in the plaint, with the properties as "wakf" and held on public religious or charitable trust, and are not hereditable or liable to partition as ordinary private property and that an account be taken by the Court of the rents, profits and income of the shrines received by the defendants. Mr. P. J. Padshah, Mr. M. A Jinnah, and Mr. Husain B. Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chotia, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff sued at the instance of Jan Mahomed Abdul Latiff and others. The dispute was in regard to the durgah of Syed Budrudin at Jail Road, and the durgah of Syed Bismillashah near the Victoria Terminus. These durgahs, the plaintiff contended, were regarded by the Mahomedan community as "wakf" and he was prepared to prove that the properties were public religious and charitable properties.

The defendants contended that Syed Budrudin was an ancestor of theirs, in private individual, and was buried on a plot of land at Jail Road, which formed part of the private property of the family.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with and Mr. Lowndes applied to the Court to direct the relators to furnish security for costs. His lordship gave the relators a fortnight's time to furnish security to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary, but as they failed to do so, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs against the relators.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

ANOTHER PETITION TO THE COURT.

At the Small Cause Court, yesterday, before His Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Eustace Hill-Trevor, presented a petition for a declaration that Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified for being a Councillor, that his election was not a valid one : and that Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati has been elected a Councillor. The respondents are Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta and Rao Bahadur Mr. Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati.

The petition sets forth that "(1) the result of the election to the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay by the Justices of the Peace at the general election of Councillors was declared and notified by the Chairman of the meeting of Justices held on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1907, by a notice affixed in a conspicuous place in the Chief Municipal Office and dated the 24th day of February 1907, under his signature under section 32 of the city of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 ; (2) among the persons declared elected is the said H. S. Abdul Wahed, the said P. M. Mehta being declared first among the unsuccessful candidates and to have secured the largest number of votes, next succeeding the said H. S. A. Wahed and the said N. N. Nanavati being declared to have secured the next largest number of votes and being placed in order next below the said P. M. Mehta than whom he was declared to have secured one less vote ; (3) the said H. S. A. Wahed was disqualified for being elected and for being a councillor under sub-clause (*b*) of clause 1 of section 16 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act; (4) the said Chairman of the meeting of the Justices has erred in his admission of certain votes recorded in favour of the said Mehta and has further erred in his rejection of certain votes recorded in favour of the said Nanavati. Petitioner submits that but for such errors, the result of the election would be in favour of the said Nanavati, the said Wahed being disqualified; (5) amongst the votes incorrectly counted in favour of the said Mehta, petitioner craves leave to refer to the following :—The numbers being, the petitioner believes, the numbers given to the voting papers, at the time of the scrutiny and counting thereof, to wit, Nos. 9, 125, 335, 338, 339 and 394; (6) these votes were not recorded in the manner prescribed by section 29 (*b*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and ought properly to have been rejected; (7) amongst the votes incorrectly counted in favour of the said Mehta, petitioner craves leave to refer to the voting paper No. 450, which ought also to have been rejected; (8) amongst voters incorrectly rejected, petitioner craves leave to refer to voting paper No. 100 and to a voting paper recorded in favour of the said Nanavati under the signature of Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, which votes petitioner submits ought to have been counted in favour of the said Nanavati ; (9) there are certain other votes open to challenge upon other good and sufficient grounds ; (10) the petitioner has not personally had inspection of the voting paper and he therefore craves leave to amend and alter this petition as he may be advised hereafter, after he has had full and free inspection thereof and of the lists of valid votes and the return made by the Chairman of the meeting of Justices, all of which, petitioner is informed, have now been lodged in the Court ; (11) the election of the said Wahed is null and void and that the said Nanavati ought upon a proper count of votes to be returned as duly elected upon, the disqualification of the said Wahed being proved.

The petitioner, therefore, prays that the learned Chief Judge will be so pleased as to hold and make such enquiry as he may deem fit ; that in the meantime his honour will be pleased to direct that petitioner be given full and free inspection of the voting papers, the List and Returns ; that the petitioner may be allowed to amend this petition : that it may be declared that the said Wahed was disqualified for being elected and for being a councillor ; and that the said Nanavati has been duly elected. The Chief Judge admitted the petition yesterday and fixed the hearing of the case for to-morrow, the 9th instant.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

HYDERABAD, MARCH 4.

THE MINISTER.

THE Minister returned this morning from Medak, where he had gone to inspect the final arrangements connected with the opening of the Mahboob Canal. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Mir Kazim Ali, Secretary, P. W. D., Mr. Fazil Muraj, Superintending Engineer, and Captain Shah Mirza Beg, A.-D.-C.

THE DISTRICT POLICE.

The services of Mr. L. B. Goad, of the Allahabad Police, have, with the sanction of the Government of India, been borrowed for a period of six months, during the absence of Mr. Gayer, who has gone home on leave. Mr. Goad has arrived, and took charge of his duties as Assistant Inspector General of Police after the holidays on Saturday last.

REG

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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

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NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAR. 8, 1907.

"INDISCREET LETTERS FROM PEKING."

UNDER this title Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale, author of "Manchu and Muscovite" and other studies of Far Eastern questions, has just published, through Messrs. Bell and Sons, a collection of letters "being the notes of an eye-witness, which set forth in some detail, from day to day, the real story of the siege and sack of a distressed capital in 1900—the year of great tribulation." Why indiscreet, is not apparent except that it may not be wise to let the Chinese know the terrible state of alarm they caused the imprisoned occupants of the Legations, and after preaching moderation and honesty to them they should read admissions of the disgraceful scenes which occurred during the sack of the city. The effect will not be good in case of another uprising against "the foreign devil." Their publication, however, may, in the opinion of the author, be justified on a number of counts. In the first place because there can be no doubt that an exact narrative from the pen of an eye-witness, who saw everything, and knew exactly what was going on from day to day and even from hour to hour, in the diplomatic world of the Chinese capital during the deplorable times when the dread Boxer movement overcast everything so much that, even in England, the South African War was temporarily forgotten, is of intense human interest, showing most clearly, as it does perhaps for the first time in realistic fashion, the extraordinary *bouleversement* which overcame everyone; the unpreparedness and the panic when there was really ample warning; the rivalry of the warring Legations even when they were almost *in extremis*, and the curious course of the whole siege itself owing to a division of counsels amongst the Chinese—this last state of affairs which alone saved everyone from a shameful death. In the second place, the author thinks the publication may dispel many false ideas which still prevail in Europe and America regarding the position of various powers in China; and in the third place, because the vivid description of the sack of Peking by the soldiery of Europe, showing the demoralisation into which all troops fall as soon as the iron hand of discipline is relaxed, may set at rest the mutual recriminations which have since been levelled publicly and privately. He has other excuses to offer for the publication of his "indiscreet letters," but the above are perhaps quite enough.

Much that might have been told is suppressed and we had many sufficiently harrowing accounts of the scenes within the besieged Legations, the *Daily Mail's* account of the massacre—which never occurred—exceeding all. The pages which are most instructive are those in which Mr. Weale shows that "brutalities still mark the course of war" and that "sacking with all the accompanying excesses, is still regarded as the divine right of soldiery unless the provost-marshal's gallows stand ready." The author devotes close on a hundred pages to the sack. After the curious entry of the relieving troops nothing came to him as a surprise. He begins with a story of English Sappers calmly stripping a drunken French marauder and then takes us to the broken Legation street "to find that a whole company of savage-looking Indian troops—Baluchis they were—had found their way in the dark into a compound filled with women converts who had gone through the siege with us and that these black soldiery were engaged, amidst cries and protests in plucking from their victims' very heads any small silver hair-pins and ornaments which the women possessed," a lady missionary trying to protect them and striking them with a stick. "But these rough Indian soldiers, immense fellows, with great heads of hair which escaped beneath their turbans, merely laughed and carelessly warding off this rain of impetent blows, went calmly on with their trifling plundering." He describes the loot of thousands of rolls of costly silks by unappreciative but covetous men—an odd *pot-pourri* of armed men such as few people ever witness, stacks of booty ready for carting away. He tells how the German Mounted Infantry carried bundles of loot on their saddles and the Japanese soldiers, supposed to be on their good behaviour, despoiled the whole Board of Revenue and took over a million sterling. "Some of the Ministers made little fortunes from so-called official seizures and there is one curious case which no one understands, of forty thousand taels in silver shoes being suddenly deposited in the French Legation, and as suddenly spirited away by someone else to another Legation, whilst no one dares openly to say who are the culprits though their names are known." Further on we have more of the Indian troops. "The native troops from India," writes Mr. Weale, "seeing all these strange things around them, and quickly contaminated by the force of bad example, are most curious to watch. When they are off duty, they now select a good corner along the beaten tracks where people can travel in safety, squat down on their heels, spread a piece of cloth and display thereon all the lumps of silver, porcelain bowls, vases and other things which they have managed to capture. You can sometimes see whole rows of them thus engaged." The Chinese Mahomedans fraternised with them and bought back much of their spoil with food. A visit to the Imperial Palace is among the episodes described and the author enters here and there into very minute details as to the spoils which were gathered by cosmopolitan band of soldiers who roamed over the place bent in making the most of their opportunities. But there were among them officers who would not condescend to loot and much spoil doubtless fell into less worthy hands.

Through many thrilling scenes the author takes us, describing each so vividly that it almost seems as though we were with him, and even when his letters tell of the arrival of Waldersee and the commencement of the punitive expedition the interest does not flag. Waldersee made a sort of entry which seemed rather farcical. "I only noticed" writes Mr. Weale, or the diarist whose memoranda he puts into form, "that he was very old and that the hats that have been served out to the special German expeditionary Corps are absurd. They are made of straw and are shaped after the manner of the Colonial hats used in South Africa. They have also a cockade of the German colours sewn to the turned up edge. This must be some Berlin tailor's idea of appropriate headdress for a summer and autumn campaign in the East. The hat was quite useless and had it been a month earlier all the men would certainly have died of sun-stroke." The writer marvelled that the rulers of China were kept so accurately informed of the movements of the punitive force. He discourages any idea of pursuing the Court—ultimately so far away that it had lost all touch with the rest of China. "The flight has done no harm" he ruminates. The Court is not even ridiculous in the eyes of the populace. It is merely terribly unfortunate—a really luckless Court which deserves to be commiserated and wept over rather than upbraided. For it is plain to every one that the first and last reason for all this is the foreigner and no one else. Everything the foreigner does is always a source of trouble," Mr. Weale assures us that even the machinery of Government was not disturbed by the fact that vast Peking, the vaunted capital was in the hands of ruthless invaders. The Government went on just as ever; as the Court fled it issued edicts, received reports and accounts, was met with tribute from provincial governors and viceroys, was clothed and banqueted, made fresh appointments, did its day's work whilst it ran. The author knows his China and his Chinese. No other people under the sun could have acted quite as they acted in similar circumstances. They are worth knowing, these Chinese if only for their extraordinary inconsistencies of character, and Mr. Weale helps greatly towards the understanding of them.

HOMICIDE IN AMERICA.

THE Thaw Trial is attracting attention to the subject of homicide generally in America though it is a subject usually ignored on account of the commonness of the crime in that country. In a public address delivered in Chicago in November of last year, Judge Kavanagh stated that 45,000 murders had been committed in the United States during the last five years and in June 1905 Mr. Taft, the Secretary for War, who was previously a Circuit Judge, in addressing the Yale Law School on "The Administration of Criminal Law," said that since 1885 there had been in that country 131,951 murders and homicides and only 2,286 executions. The number of murders had increased from 1,808 in 1885 to 8,482 in 1904, but the increase in executions during that period was only from 108 to 116. The real meaning of such figures is best conveyed by such a startling comparison as that quoted by Bishop Greer at the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York in 1905. It had been stated, he said, on good authority, that while the number of British soldiers who were killed or died of disease in the Boer War was 22,000, the number of homicides in the United States during the same period was upwards of 31,000. A detailed comparison was made by Judge W. H. Thomas, of Alabama, a well-known writer on legal and social questions, in a paper read at the St. Louis Exposition Law Congress in 1904. He shewed that the homicides committed annually for every million of the population were as follows:—German Empire, 4·85; England and Wales, 10·15; France, 14·22; Belgium, 16; United States, 129·5. In a recent article in the Columbia "State" by Dr. Julius D. Dreher, late President of Roanoke College, Virginia, it was stated, also as the result of careful computation, that human life was ten times cheaper in the United States than in Japan. It is not so much the number of murders as the uncertainty of punishment that has provoked the warnings of high officials and public men, and it is considered that this paralysis of justice has stimulated that particular form of homicide—lynching. The New York *Times* has said that "in criminal cases, where the defendant, if he has money enough to have a lawyer, can, after conviction, get his case carried from one court to another and from one judge to another, and at the worst protract for years his final punishment with every verse of the chapter of accidents in his favour at every turn, we can readily understand, though we cannot excuse, a mob of ordinarily decent and law-abiding citizens, upon the commission of some atrocious crime that fires their indignation, refusing to 'abide the law,' such a law as it is, taking the law into their own hands and doing either rank injustice or doing justice unjustly." The result of the Thaw case, therefore, is less likely to be based on facts than on the weight that can be put in the balance on either side, and while the prisoner can afford to do anything without counting the cost, it is doubtful whether the State will wake up to use its power in a single murder which has the sympathy rather than otherwise of the American public.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET.

THE annual report of the funds administered by the Parsi Panchayet has just been issued for general information. This formidable folio, extending over 650 pages, including the details of all the accounts opened by charitable Zoroastrians up to date, is printed with faithful regularity from year to year, and with the constant increase of benefactions, there will be a corresponding increase in its frightful bulk. The Panchayet funds have swollen to over half a crore, the total amount, to be exact, now standing at Rs. 52,162,81. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,56,900, made up of donations and accretions from other sources, was contributed to the funds. The Trustees continue to enjoy the confidence of their community, and their administration of the various benefactions and institutions maintained for the welfare of the Parsis has been entirely satisfactory. The revenue derived from the funds is devoted to a variety of benevolent purposes, such as helping the blind and the maimed and the halt, the widow and the orphan, ruined families which have seen better days, and the indigent generally. Children of the very poor are invested with the sacred thread, and help is also given to poor maidens to marry, both these acts being held to be of supreme merit. An asylum is maintained at Chowpatti for the aged and the infirm having no home of their own; and there is a home for Iranies, who put up there when they come here as strangers from their native land. The inmates are well cared for and must be very well fed, as they are frequently regaled with dainty feast provided by the well-to-do. The activities of the Panchayet are not confined of the care of the poor. It looks after the furtherance of religious knowledge, subsidies the authors of books on Zoroastrian religion and history, and maintains a Madressa, at an annual charge of over Rs. 7,000, where the sacred language and literature are taught by competent professors. The Trustees have so many objects of communal welfare to attend to, that in certain directions they are unable to meet the requirements to the full; and we may be sure that the appeal which they have made in this report for more contributions will meet with a hearty response.

RAGGING AT THE 'VARSITIES.

IN our columns yesterday morning there appeared a brief telegram from Colombo announcing the "ragging" of Mr. Keir Hardie at Cambridge, when evil-smelling chemicals and the rest of the "raggers'" paraphernalia were used to impress the Socialist leader with what the Cantabs thought of him. Mr. Keir Hardie's carriage was smashed, and his meeting closed in an uproar and, the telegram ends, "the disturbance was unprecedented." That statement, however, is very wide of the truth. Cambridge is gaining for itself an unenviable reputation for "ragging" of the inartistic type, although in justice to the University we are bound to add that had Mr. Keir Hardie appeared at Oxford he would have been no less severely handled. For we have seen warm red Socialistic blood run in the streets of Oxford, and we have seen pitched battles between men in gowns and men in soft collars and red ties around a torn scarlet flag, in which the police and the proctors played but very minor parts. It is perhaps hardly fair to describe the ebullitions of undergraduates against obnoxious politicians as "rags," for such scenes are not very creditable to the members of any University, while "ragging," though it cannot in theory be defended, is often beneficial, and is generally done with the best intentions. But there is "ragging"—and "ragging." At Oxford and Cambridge it usually takes the form of mild attacks upon a man's furniture and bedding which may turn out to be very unpleasant for the time being, but leave no permanent sting behind, beyond the lesson the ragging is intended to inculcate. The old days when a man was tarred and feathered for possessing a provincial, or Scottish, accent, or for wearing a tall silk hat, or for lacking the spirit of hospitality, are over, and a man must be very unpopular at Oxford to suffer any serious hurt at the hands of his fellow undergraduates. The same cannot be said for the Scottish Universities, however, where rags in the worst possible taste are of common occurrence. The election of the Lord Rectors of Aberdeen, for instance, are made occasions for disgraceful brawls of a type almost unknown at Oxford or Cambridge, while several professors at the Northern Universities, Lord Kelvin amongst them, have been more or less severely ragged at different times. But that ragging is generally on the increase is undoubted, and Cantabrians may remember that last year, when the new Varsity paper, the "Cam," came out, Mr. Gaul, the Senior Proctor, stated that the rag has degenerated into "an orgie of robbery with violence, of brutal and unprovoked attack upon men outnumbered by twenty to one, whose only offence in the eyes of the mob which assails them is that they are doing their duty." Mr. Gaul referred to the police, who have of late had a rough time in the University town.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the homeward Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia" with the outward Mails of the 1st instant left Suez at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 19th January 1907, amounted to Rs. 1,859, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 363. The total earnings from 1st January to 19th January 1907, were Rs. 5,268, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 980.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week exding 19th January 1907, amounting to Rs. 3,837, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 358. The total earnings from 1st January to 19th January 1907, were Rs. 3,837, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 155.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 19th February 1907, amounted to Rs. 18,946, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 26,552. The total earnings from 1st January 1907, were Rs. 54, 443, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 65,534.

During the week ending 5th March, 630 1/2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 526½ were shipped to China, 56 and 46 were purchased for the Bombay and Madras Governments respectively, and 2 were purchased by the Farmer at Cambay. During the week 416 chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 7 was 1065, giving a death-rate of 68·81 per annum per thousand as against 89·45 the corresponding period of last year, and 113.98 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 88 died from fevers; 306 plague; 3, small-pox; 57, phthisis; 55, diseases of the nevous system; 199, affections of the respiratory organs; 45 diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 38, still-born; 106, old age and debility; 37, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 41; Brahim, 28, Lingaet, 3 Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 467; Hindu low caste, 154; Musalman, 276; Parsee, 20; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 315 as against 402 the corresponding period of last year, and 301 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 54·61.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES TO US:—We hear that the scavengers of the Health department have sent in a notice to the Municipal Commissioner that unless their rate of pay is increased, they will strike work after a certain date. We trust that the careful precautions adopted under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner will prevent the calamity of a strike at the commencement of the most severe epidemic—as we months ago anticipated—Bombay has yet known. Should a strike occur it will be most serious for the City, although it is certain that sooner or later the wages of the scavengers and others must be increased. It will involve some lakhs of additional expenditure, but as in the case of a class of superior public servants and hard-worked school masters it should be considered. The new Corporation may be able to make considerable reduction in expenditure and that there is room for economy it is only necessary to look at the list of proceedings before the meeting of the Corporation to be convened this month. It will be seen that it is proposed to spend lakhs of rupees on buildings for schools which, if they are like the Municipal office, will be so heavily encased in stone that it will be difficult to read inside them. Do the public ever see the inside and dark recesses of the Municipal office in which clerks have to strain their eyes all day long and contrast dimly the unsuitableness of the building for practical work, with its massive exterior of stone? Economy in building, in establishments, ought to be the watchword of the new Corporation and where there are two men doing work which could be done by one—retrenchment and abolition of redundant appointments.

THE TRAINING OF VETERINARY STUDENTS.

Improved Prospects.

A LITTLE KNOWN INSTITUTION AT PAREL.

WORK OF THE PETIT ANIMAL HOSPITAL.

An entire reorganisation of the Civil Veterinary Department for the Bombay Presidency is embodied in a resolution by Government, and it will have a marked effect on the work carried on throughout the area. It may be well to explain at the outset how the service is to be increased numerically before proceeding to the necessity for such an increase. The staff during recent years has consisted of one Veterinary Assistant on pay of Rs. 60 per month rising by small increments to Rs. 100, six assistants on Rs. 50, Rs. 75 and Rs. 100, three assistants on Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 and another class of fourteen assistants on the same scale. The new arrangement of the Department provides for a very much more complete scale of work. In the first place twenty-eight new appointments have been created of higher standing than the best of the old appointments and other grades have been added which bring the cadre up to two hundred and forty-three as compared with the former twenty-four. Again, and this is an important point as will be shown later, the average monthly cost has increased from Rs. 1,061 to Rs. 13,690 which represents an extra annual cost of Rs. 1,51,540. At first sight this seems to be an enormous increase for one Department, but it resolves itself under investigation to the simple fact that up to the present the Department has been starved. It is always best to go back to first causes and it may be taken that in this case the first cause is the simple fact that through inadequate dissemination of Veterinary knowledge the agriculturist has lost enormously, which carries with it a reflecting loss to Government. For explanation the ravages of rinderpest may be taken. Exactly how much was lost through this disease can only be calculated, and at that imperfectly, by a comparison of the revenues derived by Government before it became so prevalent and afterward. The exact official revenue figures are somewhat misleading for they embrace returns under other heads which similarly suffer from misfortune, and it is impossible to analyse the agricultural statistics so far as to give definite returns of losses due to any special calamity. It is undoubted, however, and generally acknowledged that from rinderpest alone Government has lost an enormous sum by the

HUGE MORTALITY AT CATTLE

enforcing the abandonment of agricultural land. It is hard indeed for the general observer to find any use for famine. To the ordinary mind it is like the other laws of nature which, so long a blank page, provide for the survival of the fittest. To-day that theory has been accepted as a fact and it is not improbable that in time the periodic recurrence of famine will be accepted as one of the tributaries of that law. It is too deep a subject to follow to its end here, considering all the aspects which are essential to a just conclusion, but of this one fact is there little doubt that because of the great famine a few years ago the Bombay Presidency was practically free from rinderpest, the greatest scourge known amongst cattle.

With the disappearance of the disease it seemed that the urgency for preventive measures also disappeared but the reappearance of the disease before the cattle supply had had time to regain its normal state showed that unless definite steps were speedily taken, the most valuable possession of the Ryot was in danger of becoming so reduced in numbers that its possessive value would be prohibitive.

This is but one of the causes determining the recent action of Government and in view of the excellence of the decision made it would be foolish to contend that greater expedition, probably producing less satisfactory results, might have been used. Having chosen the greatest scourge we may, disregarding the other causes, turn to see how the reorganisation of the Department will have its effect. The research into the subject of Plague may be taken as a parallel. With the great outbreak came the necessity of employing the best scientists to discover a means for its treatment and, if possible, its extermination. That was chiefly research work in unknown ground. With the work required of the Veterinary Department the greater part of that research has already been made, and the desideratum is that the results obtained shall be used in the most practical manner. We have compared rinderpest and plague because it is a comparison easily appreciated by reason of the mortality from each disease and because in each case the method of prevention is similar, innoculation. It is known that in the case of plague the greatest care to obtain humanly, aseptic conditions must be observed and by any carelessness is almost invariably followed with dire results. No whit different is the prevention of rinderpest and therefore it is only possible to hope for success in veterinary work by ensuring that the service shall attract thoroughly good men. No one would suggest that the best man is to be obtained for a maximum salary of Rs. 100, and recognising this Government, has created higher appointments with

VALUABLE EMOLUMENTS.

Henceforth the range of pay under the Department will range from Rs. 30 per month for the lowest grade of Assistants, rising to Rs. 400 for the Chief Deputy Superintendent, and the chance of promotion thus offered is a certain guarantee that thoroughly good men will be forthcoming, but we are inclined to think that Rs. 30 a month is too small a beginning seeing that it is barely a subsistance allowance for the class of men required. That the service is pensionable but adds to its value, and though the scheme cannot be carried out in its entirety for many years to come, it is well that such progress has been made to provide that there shall be adequate funds to carry on the work to the highest attainable point of efficiency.

So far the scheme has been of a nature directly affecting the public as well as the public revenue, but there is another side to the question which needs consideration. In September 1903 Major Joslen drew attention to the inadequacy of the Staff for the Presidency to the fast and that even for diagnostic purposes there was no bacteriological equipment.

That a Department should be so starved seems almost incredible, and it was this which led a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* to visit the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, to ascertain how far the Veterinary College, which is situated within the same compound, has progressed in order to cope with the demand which is created by the necessity for fuller knowledge to justify the higher appointments and the widening of the scope of the Department's work. It was soon levident that an enormous amount has been done to bring the equipment of the establishment up-to-date. It is fortunate for the College that the Petit Hospital for animals was founded in 1883. In no small degree it was an outcome of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which was founded in Bombay in 1874. The casual observer driving to Old Government House, Parel is astonished to see a large archway standing, seemingly without reason, by the road side. It is in the compound lying hidden a little behind this that the work of the College and Hospital is carried on. Two distinct institutions, they combine in the closest manner, for while the hospital benefits from the skill of the professors at the College, the students at the College benefit by the proximity of practical work to complete theory imparted in the class rooms. Therefore to appreciate the one it is necessary to thoroughly appreciate the other.

THE BAI SAKARBAI HOSPITAL.

The hospital proper is one of the most complete it is possible to desire. Horses, cattle and dogs are all provided for, and commemorative tablets affixed to the entrances bear testimony to many a tender heart which has appreciated the legend which the S. P. C. A. has adopted for its motto.

"O ye, who have a heart to feel,
The dumb creation claim your zeal."

The hospital itself was founded by the Hon'ble Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. A tablet in the ground commemorates the fact that the land, some 40,000 square yards, was purchased with the bungalow for Rs. 45,000, but additional expenses incurred before the estate was conveyed to the B.S.P.C.A. brought the amount to over half a lakh. The hospital commenced work with only three wards, one accommodating 26 horses and the other two, 90 bullocks; but through the continued liberality of Sir Dinshaw and his family and also other ladies and gentlemen in Bombay, the accommodation has gradually increased so that there are now a ward for 35 horses; the Bai Meherbai ward for 24 horses erected by Mr. Noormahomed Jarazbhoy Pandhay in 1888; the Sir D. M. Petit Isolation ward for 16 horses, erected at a cost of Rs. 8,000 which was subscribed by Sir Dinshaw and his friends, half by public subscription and an allotment from the Society (1890); the Mooljee Jaitha ward for 12 horse suffering from tetanus, erected in memory of Messrs. Dharamsee Soonderdass and Govindjee Soonderdass; two cattle wards capable of accommodating 72 bullocks each; the Lady Bakar ward for 60 bullocks erected in 1888; the Ajras cattle ward for 24 bullocks; the Ardeshir Cowas Petit ward for 20 dogs and another ward for 9 dogs erected in 1905 by the administrator of Cowasji Kavasji Ghandy in memory of his mother Bai Mithibai Rustomji Irani. With the Manager's office various godowns, and the Allbless Fountain erected in memory of Eduljee Furdoonjee Allbless by his father Mr. Furdoonjee Dhanjeebhoy Acilbless in 1891 this completes the property of the hospital, for a large bungalow near the entrance, leased to Government at a nominal rent, is occupied by the College as a museum, class room and for other minor work.

To-day the chief building owned by the College is the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory wherein the research work, essential for proper treatment in the wards, is carried on.

The drive to Parel is a long one and the portion of the town through which the road leads is not the most savoury, but all who are fond of animals will forget any discomfort they may have experienced when they see the marvellous way in which the work is carried on. Cleanliness, unscrupulous as that found in human hospitals characterises each ward where are the patients which have been brought by their owners or rescued from often

INDESCRIBABLE CRUELTY.

The daily sight of maltreated horses and cattle is such that one feels no surprise to find the stalls well filled with animals suffering from various diseases, and gratitude for that relief is expressed on their faces as clearly as ever it was spoken by human patients. Animals particularly is this so with the dogs, not Pariahs, for it understood, but pets which are suffering from the effects of the climate and the many unnatural ills to which they are heir.

Here the students have almost every variety of disease passing daily before their eyes and even in London no better conditions under which to study could be found.

One more matter must be mentioned before turning from the hospital to the college. For various reasons in recent years much of the property of the hospital has become out of repair. With the advent of Mr. Maneckshaw Doctor as Secretary and Treasurer, however, immediate steps were taken to remedy defects, and the energy of this official is to be seen on all sides. Out of date appliances in the wards are given place to others more suitable and this work is still proceeding. Gradually the compound is being brought into good condition by the malis and the advent of the monsoon will enable practically the whole of this to be completed.

One thing only remains to be added to the hospital, a properly equipped operating theatre and this, no doubt, will soon be erected, for Rs. 5,000 out of the Rs. 8,000 required, has been given for the purpose.

Truly it is a wonderful institution but that which is side by side with it is no less so. To-day the work of the College is a little cramped and it must necessarily become more so with the extension of its scope. Government has recognised this and ample provision is being made to prevent any hindrance of the work.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

Lying behind the hospital is a large compound admirably suited for the purpose and this has been purchased for the extension of the College, the scheme complying most generously with the requirements which were pointed out by Major Joslen, the Principal and Professor of Veterinary Science. Under him are Mr. Sowerby, Assistant Principal, Mr. N. D. Dhakmarwala, Professor of Bovine Pathology, Mr. V. E. Vakharia, Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, and Pharmacy and Mr. A. Shaikh, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology while there are a Sergeant Farrier and two Assistant Veterinary officers to complete the establishment which trains the students, who to-day number one hundred and twelve.

The revised College over which Major Joslen will preside is singularly complete. Already a handsome hostelry for the students is approaching completion and considerable progress has been made with the main official building. Here will be the museum, offices, photographic dark room, library, chemical laboratory, class rooms, offices and a model theatre with tiers of seats arranged to allow a clear view of the lecturer. In another part of the compound will be the residence for the Professors, and other buildings which are calculated to enhance the usefulness of the institution and to provide for work in the higher research branches are under contemplation.

Here the students will undergo their three years' training which ends with an examination conferring the degree of G. B. V. C. special certificates of Proficiency being awarded for supplementary courses on special subjects.

A careful code of rules, not dissimilar from those in vogue at other Government Colleges, secures ample control over the standard of education given and this in the past has been high. But the changes now in progress will render the College far more suitable for its purpose and it is not idle to suppose that with better facilities for teaching and an outlet offering far better chances for students it will be possible to improve the standard still further. Keener competition is the natural sequence to the improved prospects and with keener competition the class of student will improve so that higher work may be done. Thus, though there will be no intentional increase in the difficulty of the examinations they will be of wider scope, and the degree of the Bombay Veterinary College will have gained an improved status. Government is to be congratulated on the step which it has taken, and Major Joslen on having so thoroughly well organised an institution on which to expend his energies and out of which to send the men who will ultimately prove benefactors to the agriculturists of the whole of the Presidency.

THE PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The announcement that was made last week in your columns that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay had decided, during the next official year to make a reduction of 20 per cent on all charges levied on merchandise in this Port, has been hailed with great satisfaction by the public; and the Trustees with their Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, are deserving of the encomiums which have been showered upon them for the most prudent administration of the affairs of this progressive Port. In fact, this Port is the cheapest in the world and the trade never asked for any reduction in the matter of dues and it was a matter of surprise to the Mercantile public when these good tidings were made public. The number of Trustees' employes for working this port is nearly six hundred, who are also deserving of some praise and encouragement for the work they perform in all weathers so zealously and for the best interests of the Trust. Their average pay is so very meagre that in these days of increased house-rents and dearness of food stuffs, it is hard to make both ends meet. It is to be hoped that the resourceful Chairman will find some way and means to mitigate the evil and, like the trade, the Trustees' servants expect to receive some consideration in these days of phenomenal prosperity of this port.—Yours, etc.,

J. W.

THE Factory Commission are hard at work preparing their report which, it is understood, will be condemnatory of Mills in the Bombay City but be more favourable to factories up-country. Is this the result of the sea air and proximity to Europe—of Bombay? asks a correspondent.

THE EMPIRE'S COTTON SUPPLY.

AFRICAN COLONIES' FUTURE.

The Uganda Railway.

ENORMOUS SCHEME PROJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a dinner of the African Society, said that the development of the Protectorates and Crown Colonies of Africa must figure prominently in the work of Empire, until they reached the self-governing status. Cotton, he said, was the thread most directly connecting the vast communities at home with our vast estates in Africa.

The Colonial Office was doing its best to encourage British Cotton-growing. He especially looked to Uganda to develop a Cotton Industry. He was confident that the Uganda Railway would become a great property and trusted that it would be carried to the great Lakes.

Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hayes-Sadler. Colonial Administrators, he said, must feel that there was only one England, whatever Government was in power.

MONOPOLY IN CYPRUS.

Effect on Indian Trade.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr. Rees in Parliament asked whether a private Corporation were endeavouring to obtain a monopoly of the bonded warehouses in Famagusta, whereby Indian merchants would be at the mercy of such a Corporation.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that the matter was still under consideration, and that before any decision was taken full consideration would be given to the possible effect on the interests of Indian and other merchants.

INDIAN OFFICERS' LEAVE PAY.

Another Concession.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir H. Seymour King, said the Government had decided to allow officers on combined leave to England to draw their privilege and leave pay from the Home Treasury.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German Minister has presented, in Teheran, a demand for an indemnity, but that the report of the occupation of territory is wholly baseless.

THE LATE BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The late Baroness Burdett Coutts has left a net personality of £63,325.

GOVERNMENT WHIP RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr. Whitley, who was mentioned on the 1st instant as having succeeded Mr. Fuller as Government Whip, has been re-elected unopposed.

ANGLO-DUTCH RELATIONS.

Safeguarding Holland's Integrity.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The *Times* devotes a column to a leading article on the subject of Queen Wilhelmina's cordial toast of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the Banquet at the Hague in honour of Prince Alexander of Teck. The Article emphasises the value of Anglo-Dutch friendship with a view to the necessity of saving Holland from the encroachment of a great continental Power.

DEATH OF ITALIAN MINISTERS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

M. Gallo, the Italian Minister of Justice, was found dead in his bed this morning. It is believed that his death was due to apoplexy.

M. Massimini, Minister of Finance, had a stroke of paralysis yesterday evening in the Chamber.

THE WRECK OF THE "DAKOTA."

Salvage Operations Difficult.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The salvage prospects regarding the "Dakota" are unfavourable. A premium of eighty guineas has been paid.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN RUSSIA.

Attempt on a General's Life.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Yesterday a bomb was thrown at the carriage in which was General Nepliuieff, the Commandant of the Fortress of Sevastopol. The General and his coachman were injured.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Transvaal Parliament meets on the 21st instant.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The new Japanese Bonds are at a quarter to a half premium.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH AND THE NAVY.

Naval Service to be Encouraged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Lord Tweedmouth, speaking at the Dinner of the Chambers of Commerce, said that the Navy was above and beyond party Government considerations and that it was not intended to starve the service. Absolute unanimity, he said, prevailed between the Naval and Civil members of the Admiralty.

ARMAMENTS AND THE HAGUE.

German Press Apathetic.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The German press is unenthusiastic regarding the disarmament proposals at the Hague.

ANOTHER RECORD.

Great Billiard Score.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Reece, playing in the Isle of Man, has created a world's record in billiards making a break of 1,269. The score was compiled chiefly of "Anchor" Cannons, 521 being made consecutively.

OXFORD CHANCELLORSHIP.

Wire-Pulling Suggested.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Lord Rosebery accepted nomination for the Chancellorship at Oxford University because of the smallness of the number of votes by which Lord Curzon was selected. Numerous University are dissatisfied and wire-pulling is suggested.

THE AMIR'S RETURN.

Arrival at Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 7.

Arriving as the Amir did after dark, there was little of ceremonial in connection with His Majesty's return visit to Peshawar. Guns did not boom salutes nor were the streets lined from the Railway Station to the Guest House where, as before, His Majesty is staying surrounded by a camp which assumes the proportions of a fair-sized village. Nor could the Amir have seen much of the lavish decorations in his honour; and this morning they are not much to look at, for during the night there was a downpour of rain and the bedraggled bunting looks miserable in the extreme. The roads are in a horrible state and the fear of skidding confines drivers of motors to strictly moderate speed. However, it was fine and bright this morning. A few scattered showers of brief duration did not deter the Amir from putting in his customary busy day. This was of the usual impromptu character; that is to say, having ordered his motor for 8 in the morning and then for 10, he eventually sallied out from his camp, which is ankle deep in mud about midday and made a tour of thestation.

After luncheon, the Amir attended the third and final day of the Highland Brigade gathering which has been in progress since Monday. His Majesty was too late for many of the races, but was greatly pleased with the Strathspeys and reels, the Highland flings, the "Ghillie Callum" (Sword dances) and so on.

The Amir was introduced to several ladies, and with others he was already acquainted and sat in conversation for several hours.

The weather had cleared up wouderfully since the morning and was ideal for an open air gathering of this kind. There was an immense crowd of spectators and the varied uniforms, some of the Highlanders being in white, others in red, and others again in green, made a most agreeable picture.

Two hundred followers started on their journey home to Kabul to-day, and though it is rather useless, in view of experience, to prophecy when the Amir will start, the date of departure is now believed to be Friday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

There is very little doubt that the Amir will cross his frontier to-day (Thursday). All the heavy baggage and a large number of his party and followers having left Peshawar for Landi Kotal on the evening of yesterday, the 6th instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

The Amir intends staying some time at Jellalabad on his way to Kabul.

Sardar Inayat Ullah, during his father's absence in India, has been making a tour of inspection in the Jellalabad and Dakka Districts.

DARJEELING MURDER.

Miss Gardner's Funeral.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Miss Gardner's funeral was very largely attended. The hearse was drawn all the way from the Sanitarium to the Cemetery by a detachment of the Royal Artillery to which the murderer belongs. He evidently spent the evening in the girl's company.

Mrs. Bartlett left the house for a little while. He was singing at the time while one of the girls accompanied him on the piano. He then called the deceased out to speak to her privately and as she refused to give up another man, he pulled out a kind of Kabuli knife and quickly placed it over her chest and drove the blade right into her heart. He then walked away.

At a little distance from the house he met Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Bartlett returning home, but only said "Good night" and passed on and called on the Doctor and told him that one of the girls had fainted and that he should call at once. After which he went on to Kalapahar and made a statement to the Military authorities on which they arrested him.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Fewer Candidates for the Entrance Examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The number of candidates appearing at the Calcutta University Entrance examination is 1,200 less than last year.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT PEPPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7,

The death is reported of Lieutenant A. H. Pepper of the 16th Rajputs at Manipur on the 6th of March from hepatitis.

GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Bombay's Congratulations.

A meeting was held on Sunday, public was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall of the Bombay Presidency Association at Apollo Bunder, to congratulate His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee and to join in the permanent memorial to be raised for commemorating that auspicious event. Amongst the distinguished persons present was Prince Shivajirao of Baroda.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

On the motion of Mr. Bhalchandra Nanabhoy, the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta was called to take the chair.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks said, they were all aware of the purpose for which they had met there that afternoon. It was for the purpose of coming in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. In opening the proceedings, he did not think it was necessary for him to say much, as the gentlemen who were in charge of subsequent resolutions would place before them their reasons which had induced them to join in the meeting. What he himself liked to say was, that the verdict of the whole country, he meant the whole of India, was, that in the present Maharaja Gaekwar, they had the ablest and the greatest of the Ruling Chiefs in India. (Cheers.) It was not difficult to understand why the country had pronounced that verdict. During the twenty-five years of his rule, which had just elapsed, they had seen and appreciated the way the Maharaja fulfiled his responsibilities by recognizing the fact, that the ruling power was given to him as a solemn trust, for the purpose of promoting the prosperity and the enlightenment of the State, over which he was placed. That was the spirit in which he approached the responsible task before him. He was not content by simply doing a thing which raised his own dignity as Native Prince, but he had always the welfare of his subjects at heart. Fortunately, (it also happened at the same time, that he possessed talents, abilities and accomplishments which fitted him, in the most singular manner, for the proper discharge of his responsible duties. Some time ago a little criticism had been evoked against him: some little fault was found with him, simply because he often left India for Europe. But those who did so, failed to recognize the one salient and important fact that the Maharaja had gathered round him the ablest of men from Bengal and from all the Presidencies for the responsible duties of his State. He had officials of the highest qualifications, the highest ability and of the highest integrity that India could produce With such able men at the head of the various important departments of the State the administration of Baroda was bound to be carried on in as satisfactory a manner as could be desired. And that expectation had been fully realised, during the different periods of his Highness' absence from Baroda. Without prejudice towards caste and creed, His Highness had, as his officials, Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans. He had brought with him from England Mr. Romesh Chander Dutt, their well-known citizen, to aid him in State administration. Was it not then right, in the interests of his subjects, for the Maharaja to go out for himself, whenever an occasion occurred, and see how various enlightened countries in the world were administered? And who could say that the Maharaja had not derived most precious and important experience by his visits to Europe and America? The addresses that His Highness gave in the different parts of India, were an ample proof, if a proof was wanted, of the immense knowledge in State administration, the Maharaja had derived by these visits. They had also seen how his refined ideas about State administration had been given shape in his own domain during the last twenty-five years. No small portion of his successful administration was due to his constant search after knowledge in every direction, wherever he went. He had made a close study of the difficult problems involved in the agricultural and industrial developments, and was a good deal ahead of others in the social reform. He had adopted ways and means of the people of the other parts of the world, which he, from personal enquiries, thought were the proper and the most suited to follow.

In conclusion, the Cnairman asked them to join him in praying for the long life, health and prosperity to His Highness so that he might still continue to do the good work, not only for his own glory, but also for the advancement of the people over whom he was destined to rule. (Cheers). All India recognized him as the man who had utilized the twenty-five years of his administration in being instrumental in raising the status, of not only the Native Princes in India but of the Indian people as well. His Highness had amply shown that the gift of ably administrating a domain was not gone out of the Indian Princes (Loud Cheers). His Highness had also shown, that with proper opportunities, the Indian Princes could be equal to the highest duties and responsibilities of State administration. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar proposed:—

"That on the auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of H. H the Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar's enlightened and beneficent Administration, this meeting gives expression to the deep and wide spread feeling of regard, esteem and admiration felt in the city of Bombay and all over India. His Highness has been recognised to be an able, sympathetic and sagacious ruler and statesman, a great patron of learning, industries and arts, a far-sighted and fearless, social reformer and educationist and a most devoted friend and benefactor of his country and countrymen. That this meeting requests the Chairman to convey by wire to His Highness this expression of their high appreciation and tender their warmest congratulations and good wishes for the prosperity and success of His Highness' benevolent rule and for long life and happiness to His Highness and his illustrious family."

In support of his proposition Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that without fear of contradiction he could say that the Maharaja, whom they had met to honour and to congratulate that afternoon, was one of the most enlightened, one of the most inspiring, and one of the most progressive Princes they ever had. He could safely say, that the Maharaja's striking personality was the chief and illuminating element of his character. It was a common phrase to say that a man was of a good character, but the speaker believed that there was some significance in speaking of a Prince as a *man*, who was virtuous, with a high sense of morality and who was righteous, both in theory and in practice. The people that he had heard of and those he hard spoken to, were unanimous on one point, and that was, that His Highness' chief trait was simplicity of character. His Highness' adherance to the sense of morality, which formed the stronghold of his career, had made him an object of admiration. Even those who differed from him respected him for his independence of character, which was derived from the due regard to the sense of morality. Another feature of his character was that he was dignified, and at the same time, simple. If any one met him, he at once made him feel quite at home. The way he would converse with him would make him feel that though he was in the presence of a Prince, he was also in the presence of a man who needed him as a brother. His Highness was always sympathetic towards what others felt and thought. Every time His Highness had returned from Europe he had brought with him ideas to which he subsequently gave shape, the proofs of which were abundant in his administrative career. He had also encouraged arts and industries. Although His Highness was ruling over Baroda he always remembered that Baroda was a part of India, and whatever he did for Baroda was such, as did credid to the whole of India. (Cheers). The speaker concluded his remarks by wishing happiness both to the Maharani and the Msharaja, who were well-known as the most enlightened pair of Native Rulers in India. (Applause).

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey seconded the proposition. He said that in more than one respect the Maharaja Gaekwar had set an excellent example, not only to the Native Rulers of India, but also to the Indian Government. His Highness had already shown to them that not only the free, but the free and compulsory primary education was possible for the Indians and was good for the country. (Cheers). In honouring an enlightened Maharaja of that type, they were honouring themselves.

Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji further seconded the proposition, which on being put to the vote was carried with acclamation.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved:—"This meeting resolves that subscriptions be invited for the purpose of joining in the permanent memorial which is going to be raised for commemorating His Highness' "Silver Jubilee."

In coming to his remarks Sir Bhalchandra said that the Maharaja Gaekwar was the best of patriots. He referred to the introduction of the free and compulsory primary education and the separation of the revenue from the judicial department in the administration of Baroda, and cited those incidents as masterpieces of statesmanship.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan who seconded the proposition addressed the gathering at considerable length. He said that when the Maharaja Gaekwar would come to know of the meeting they had held that afternoon, he could safely take their congratulations to him as a testimony of the fact that the appreciation of his able administration of Baroda was a matter not only confined to his subjects only, but that it was a joyful event shared by the Indian public in general. Very few Native Princes had fulfilled the promises given during their younger age, while His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar had not failed to keep any of his promises given during his installation on the throne of Baroda. The Gaekwar appealed to them not merely as a Maharajah, but as Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had said, it was his strong character which had found a place for him in the affection of the Indians. (Cheers). His career was proved to be a blameless one. He was a strong advocate of female education. He had put into practice all the reforms that he had preached. There was no denying the fact that the Gaekwar's name would find a permanent place in the history of female education in India. The most estimable trait in the Maharajah's career was that he was free from race prejudice in the selection of his officers. No other Native State in India could show such a characteristic as displayed by the Gaekwar, and no Native State could boast of having so many Parsee officials employed for State administration, as Baroda could. It must certainly be a prowd moment for His Highness the Gaekwar, when he would hear that all the Parsees, not only in Bombay, but throughout the length and breadth of India, had than prayed for his long life and happiness. (Cheers).

The Hon. Mr C. H. Setalwad and Mr. Abdul Kader having further supported the proposition it was carried unauimously.

On the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and further supported by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, a strong committee of a number of well-known Indian gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and for carrying out the objects of the previous resolutions.

Before the proceedings concluded, the Chairman addressing the meeting remarked that they were glad to see Prince Shivajirao of Baroda at the meeting that afternoon. He had passed with credit the Matriculation examination and was now studying at St. Xavier's College in Bombay. Prince Shivajirao was an accomplished sportsman and was fond of all manly games such as riding, of which the Marathas were so proud in the past. (Cheers),

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

His Highness on Education.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 7.

Last night Mr. Trimbaklal, proprietor of the Wakaner Theatrical Company, performed "Mirabai," an historical play, in honour of His Highness, the Maharaja's Silver Jubilee. His Highness, Her Highness, the Princes and Princess, the Resident, Mrs. Meade, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton and the principal officials attended.

This morning His Highness, accompanied by Princess Indiraraja, was present at the school children's gathering in Nayamandir.

Mr. Masani, Minister of Education, read the educational record of the State. The Dewan replied on behalf of the Maharaja thanking the assembly for their presence at the educational function. The Maharaja derived the greatest pleasure in encouraging education among the masses. He expected the co-operation of the people, particularly of the educated classes.

An excellent programme of recitations, songs and drill was gone through by the children.

The Maharaja gave away the prizes.

A fete on a grand scale will be held to-night in the Public Park.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATAN, MARCH 7.

A grand meeting of the leading Sethias of Patan celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the Maharajah with great *eclat* and amidst great rejoicings and enthusiasm. They fed the destitute and distributed prizes to the girls of the Shri Hemchandra Charya Jain Girls' Pathshalla.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT POONA.

One Man Killed and Three Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

A gundowder explosion occurred in the city to-day when one man was killed and three other Mahomedans, ineluding an old woman, were severely burnt.

They were manufacturing fireworks for a Hindu wedding celebration, when the gunpowder exploded and set the building in which they were at work on fire.

The two men in hospital are not expected to live.

THE COMILLA RIOT.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika's" Version.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 7.

The following Hindu view of the Comilla riot is from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 5th of March:—

Comilla is almost in a state of anarchy. Yesterday hundreds of Mahomedans, armed with *lathis*, came out of Nabalak Mia's house, where Nawab Salimulla is putting up, crying out that they had been ordered by Nabalak Mia and the Nawab to beat the Hindus wherever found.

The rioters fractured many skulls and trespassed into the houses of respectable gentlemen in broad daylight.

Although the rioters continued their nefarious work for two hours, within three minutes' walk from the "Thana" and the place of the District Superintendent and Magistrate, no action was taken by the authorities. The police would not and did not receive complaints.

The District Superintendent, without visiting the place of the occurrence, went secretly by a circuitous path to the house of Nabalak Mia.

Up to 12 noon this day the authorities did not move in the matter. All this naturally led the people to apprehend that there was an understanding between the authorities and the rioters. Owing to apprehension of danger, Pleaders and *Mukteurs* did not attend Courts; School and College boys kept away, All are making preparations for self-defence.

People are, perforce, learning how to defend themselves and are determined to hold their own without asking for Government help.

The rioters again sallied forth just now and, all on a sudden, broke the head of a Brahmin gentleman. The police were standing by without doing anything.

Military Police Force Sent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

A military police force from Dacca have left that station this morning for Comilla, the scene of the recent fracas.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NEW COLOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The Revival of Night Caps.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The opening of Parliament on Tuesday has completely changed the whole situation, social and political. Town is full again, very full in fact, and the eve of the opening was unusually gay. According to traditional custom Monday evening was given over to social and political entertaining and political dinners and receptions were the order of the night.

Lady Portsmouth was on this occasion the chief Government hostess, acting on behalf of the widowed Prime Minister. A brilliant reception at her charming house in Mansfield-street attracted practically every member of the Government and the cream of the *liberal* party.

The Quakeress Peeress—Lord Portsmouth married an heiress of the historic Quaker House of Pease—is little known to the outside world. Never, and in any circumstances does she allow her photograph to appear in the illustrated papers and, though the soul of charity herself, her name never figures in connection with the great charity functions.

Charmingly dressed in a gown or glittering black sequins, her dark hair simply crowned with a tiara of pearls, Lady Portsmouth received her guests at the head of the staircase which were banked with pink geraniums and masses of white flowers.

At eleven o'clock when I looked in, the stately white and gold salon was thronged with well-known people, the handsome ministerial uniforms making an effective background for the dainty dresses of the ladies. An early arrival was Mr. John Burns in uniform, of course, with Mrs. Burns a pretty woman attired in pale grey. Mr. Winston Churchill looking much better came in for a good deal of attention. A striking figure was the young Countess of Crewe wearing a lovely gown of pale blue satin and some magnificent diamonds. Her pretty hair dressed high on the top of her head was wreathed round with black acorns and silver leaves—an unusual garniture but one that was uncommonly effective. Another Liberal hostess, on this occasion a guest, was Lady Beauchamp wearing black chiffon and fine diamonds.

While the Liberal world was being received by Lady Portsmouth, the grand dames of Conservatism and the ex-ministers and members of the opposition were the guests of the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The Ex-premier being a bachelor the role of the party hostess devolves upon Lady Lansdowne, and Lansdowne House decorated with early daffodils and white hyacinths saw some of the loveliest women in London that night. Lady Lansdowne, a gracious figure in black, wore her celebrated pearl necklace and a handsome diamond tiara.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened by the King and Queen in state on Tuesday. Vast crowds witnessed the pageant in the streets and every nook and corner of the House of Lords was filled with peeresses and privileged ticket-holders, of which latter I was fortunate enough to reckon myself one. Interest in the opening ceremony was increased by the fact that the Queen was to be present, for, at the time of the last Royal opening ceremony it will be remembered she was mourning for her father the King of Denmark. Rain fell persistently and the scene outside the Houses of Parliament where thousands of sightseers huddled under dripping umbrellas was depressing enough and no one envied the peeresses compelled by Court etiquette to den low-cut gowns and Court feathers in the early morning. In spite of the miserable climatic conditions the attendance in the House of Lords was larger than it has been for many sessions. Peers and Peeresses the former in brilliant scarlet robes, the latter in exquisite gowns and glittering with diamonds, Ambassadors, Judges and Bishops thronged the Chamber. In the Royal Balcony through which the Royal Procession passes for the Robing-Room were quite a number of youthful onlookers including the two-year old daughter of a leading Labour Member of Parliament and the youngest son of a peer who, as he confided in shrill accents to a friendly Yeoman of the Guard, had come expressly to see "the King in his vewy best clothes." When the Royal procession did appear it was the Queen however, on whom all eyes were riveted.

Very lovely and most regal did she look as hand in hand with the King, her gorgeous mantle of rich crimson silk velvet lined with ermine borne by four pages, she entered the House of Peers. Her robe was black, a wonderful garment of scintillating jet sequins and the corsage was ablaze with jewels and on her head she wore a small diamond crown. The Princess of Wales too were magnificent diamonds and her dress of a pearly sequined net over gold tissue suited her fair Saxon beauty to perfection.

TITLED SUFFRAGISTS.

With the opening of Parliament too, the suffragists have been roused to new and extraordinary activity. On Saturday afternoon a great procession of women marched from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square and Exeter Hall to demand the introduction of a measure giving votes to women this session. The procession itself was of a remarkable character. The brilliant women of the London world, smart Society ladies with their Newnham and Girton daughters, peeresses and wives of M. P's, lady doctors, famous actresses and women writers, as well as Lancashire factory hands carried banners through the streets demanding votes for women. Lady Dorothy Howard the pretty daughter of the Countess of Carlisle was in the forefront of the procession which was lead by Lady Frances Balfour, a daughter of the late Duke of Argyll Lady Onslow, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Emily Lutzen and many other well-known figures in London Society either walked or rode in the procession which was considerably over a mile in length. The string of motor-cars and carriages all decorated with scarlet and white flowers, the suffrage colours, as if for a floral fete, was in itself an imposing sight. One of the most charmingly decorated carriages was that in which Mrs. Pat Campbell and her daughter Stella rode. In the same carriage also was Miss Constance Smedley the founder of the Lyceum Club which is the very last word in women's clubs.

SIXTY SUFFRAGISTS ARRESTED.

Admirable order was maintained throughout and the proceedings were in striking contrast to the terrible scenes which took place on the day following the opening of Parliament and resulted in the arrest of nearly sixty women.

The Women's Social and Political Union, the Forward Brigade of the Suffrage Movement, had summoned a national Convention and its members. Again there was a great muster of well-known people many of them leaders of London Society, and on a resolution being passed expressing indignation at the omission of any reference to the suffrage question from the King's Speech, the great gathering resolved itself into a lobbying deputation and rose *en masse* to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint their local members with the substance of the resolution. The word had gone forth and the ladies numbering a couple of thousand found themselves confronted at the doors of Caxton Hall with armies of police. Unfortunately, in the light of what followed, the police, instead of taking prompt measures to prevent on attack upon the Houses of Parliament, allowed the women to march to Old Palace Yard, where an attempt was then made to break up the army of women by mounted police. In the struggle that ensued women were flung to the ground under the horses and many were severely injured. For six hours, from five till eleven o'clock, the House was besieged, members of Parliament being accompanied by an escort of police. An hour before midnight the police had succeeded in clearing Old Palace Yard and the precincts of the House, but Cannon Row the nearest police station was filled with suffrage prisoners who have since been sent to Holloway Jail for periods varying from a week to a month. Among the ladies so sentenced was Mrs. Despard, the sister of Sir John French and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., the stormy petrel of the movement.

One of the first results of the suffrage riots is the order issued to-day by the Speaker that no woman, suffragist or non-suffragist shall henceforth be allowed to enter even the outer lobby unless escorted by a member of Parliament. Stormy scenes are expected to result from this new order which will practically have the effect of closing the Parliament House to all women. The first lady to apply for admission at the Strangers Entrance after the new order had gone forth was the Countess of Carlisle, who has two sons and a host of cousins and other relatives in the House. The policemen were obdurate neither she nor the Ladies Dorothy and Aveca Howard who accompanied her could be allowed to enter. The Countess was equally determined and for a time it looked as if a most unpleasant scene would result. Victory was for Lady Carlisle. She insisted on her rights as a peeress and after a lengthy argument succeeded in obtaining admission.

NIGHT-CAPS REVIVED.

The attempt made by a certain titled shopkeeper who herself presides over a most charming millinery establishment in the neighbourhood of New Bond-street to re-introduce an article of attire that was indispensable to our grandmothers—the night cap, has met with surprising success. When a few months ago the Countess in question evolved a fascinating little cap of net betrifled with lace and run through with ribbons, only the favoured few indulged in the new fancy, for a night cap made by the Countess cost infinitely more than its weight in gold.

This season however the night cap is found in the stock in trade of the ordinary draper, and middle-class women as well as their society sisters have discovered the charms of the little mob cap of cambric with becoming lace frills and dainty ribbon rosettes.

An up-to-date trousseau is in fact considered incomplete unless the supply of caps be crowned with the bride's favourite colour is included. The old-fashioned night cap should have been condemned by modern science as unhygienic, but the new version cannot be said to be open to this reproach. It is invariably made of wide meshed net and cannot injure the hair.

FASHIONABLE COLOUR FOR HAIR.

The fashionable colour for hair this spring is to be pure gold brown. I have this information on the authority of our leading artist in coiffure who tells me that red-brown as fashionable a year ago is "out," while the "chestnut blend" as the lady who bleaches her locks to peroxide is expressively styled, is hopelessly out of date. Few women possess the peculiar golden brown shade which is to be the colour, hence the hairdresser's welcome the coming of a fashion which will bring grist to their particular mill. Pure gold brown is difficult beyond words to imitate and the woman who wants to change the colour of her tresses to the required shade—and the Bond-street authority I quoted assures me that hundreds of fashionable dames make a point of changing the colour of their hair according to the dictates of fashion—is advised not to try the experiment at home. Passing from hair to hairdressing the fashion in the latter is changing. The hair is in fact coming down from the top of the head and the low natural looking head-dress suggestive of the Grecian knotin outline is coming in again. Little waving is seen, and such waves as there may be must be large and natural looking undulations.

MARRIED WOMEN'S DEBTS.

Once again the West End traders are starting an agitation for the immediate reform of the law in regard to married women's debts. The position of the married woman in regard to this matter is a surprisingly unhappy one for the modiste and milliner. As the law now stands a husband can refuse to pay his wife's dress bills, provided that he can prove that the articles bought were not "necessaries" and were ordered without his sanction. Collusion between extravagant wives and unscrupulous husbands is openly alleged by the traders and the sum lost by West End tradesmen each year through supplying goods to women who are apparently of good position, is said to be enormous. The tradesman should make inquiries, it may be said, and this he does very discreetly through the service of private detectives. There is also in existence a Black Book in which are compiled the names of women who have been found out. Still mistakes are very easily made and the only way in which a tradesman can protect himself against fraud is to ask his customers point blank if their husbands have agreed to pay their accounts—and that would be a suicidal proceeding. The reform demanded by the trade is that a law should be passed compelling a married woman to state definitely when incurring a debt whether she or her husband is to be regarded as responsible. Under the existing state of affairs the wife successfully claims that she is acting as her husband's agent and the husband equally effectually pleads that he gave no permission for the debt to be incurred and between the two, the too confiding tradesman is seriously out of pocket.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Another Expedition Started.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

A small expedition of a semi-political nature has started during the past week from Myitkyina under Mr. Hertz, F.R.G.S., its object being to explore some of the districts lying to the north and north-west of that outpost and to obtain closer touch with the Kachin and other little known tribes lying on these frontiers which, though nominally under our rule, have never so far been subjected to such interference at our hands. The country to the extreme north of Upper Burma is, of course, practically a "terra incognito," as far as we are concerned, the one or two expeditions that have been made in that direction never having succeeded in penetrating any considerable distance owing to the difficulties and of the suspicious nature of the wild tribes inhabiting it.

The last attempt made to enlarge our knowledge of these tracts was, as will be remembered, the somewhat disastrous expedition made by Lieut. Pottinger, B. A., who has had some thrilling and decidedly unpleasant experiences amongst the semi-savages of those parts which he relates in one of the English Magazines.

He was forced to retire after losing most of his kit and provisions and much of the valuable information of the country compiled by him in the route. But he brought back enough information to provide the other interesting nature of the country although at the same time to illustrate the difficulties and obstacles existing against opening it up.

It is to be hoped the present mission will be more successful and it starts more favourably in that two or more of its members are well acquainted with the Kachins and others of the neighbouring wild hill people.

From Mandalay, one officer has joined the expedition—Major Y. H. Whitehead—who in accompanying it as Intelligence Officer with a staff of surveyors despatched from India. Major Whitehead has a good knowledge of the Kachins and of their language, having been attached some years back to the Myitkyina Battalion of the Military Police.

THE PARK LANE BURGLARY.

Reward Offered in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Notices have been posted about Calcutta, issued by the London Police, offering rewards of £1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves who broke into Mr. Wertheimer's house in Park Lane, London, and stole valuables worth £100,000.

THE "CITY OF GLASGOW."

Declared Sound by the Surveyor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The "City of Glasgow" which grounded in the river on the 5th instant was anchored at Diamond Harbour yesterday and examined by a Surveyor who found no damage had been done, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Sir Lewis Tupper and Members of the Telegraph Committee arrived at Calcutta this morning. They will hold their meetings in the Museum.

H. H. RANJITSINGJI AND THE JAMNAGAR SUBJECTS.

THE Jamnagar subjects were delighted when they heard that the Government of India had sanctioned the claims of H. H. Ranjitsinghji to the Gadi of Jamnagar. They held a meeting of the representatives of the Chief of the Jamnagar subjects and decided to send a deputation consisting of seven members, for the purpose of presenting a loyal address to His Highness the New Jamnagar. Accordingly a deputation was despatched to His Highness at Fore-Bunder, intimating the desire of the deputation and the time by which they left Forebunder by a special train for Gondal. The deputation which consisted of 35 leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of Jamnagar, arrived at Gondal 3 hours after His Highness arrived. His Highness understanding that the deputation was going by train had arranged for the reception of the deputation at Paneli Station and Mr. Ramchandra Bhai the present Statu Vakil, was entrusted with this work. The deputation was accorded a magnificent reception by two Sardars and Mr. Mangalji Vora, one of the High Officials of the State, on behalf of His Highness. A Durbar was held at 5 P.M. the same evening. In a pandal which was erected on the Gondal Rifle Ground for the purpose, by 6 P.M. the seats were all occupied, the right wing by the members of the deputation and the left by the Sardars. His Highness soon after made his appearance and, took his seat on the Gadi. The President of the Deputation, Mr. Hathibhai, made obeisance and welcomed His Highness and the work of introducing the members individually was soon concluded by him. There followed the Vedish war ceremony (i. e. wishing benediction for His Highness, His Highness was then conducted amidst cheers of joy from all those present by Mr. Navalshankar Surajshankar, the distinguished Lawyer and eminent citizen of Jamnagar. A peculiar feature of the programme was the exultation and joy that was then expressed by the all those present and also the speech that was made by him. Mr. Navalshankar said that it was necessary to refer to an incident from the Old Hindu Scriptures. He said that the great King Rama was obliged to retire to the jungles and barren places for 14 years, and when he returned to his Capital after undergoing various trials and hardships, the people of his country signified their unbounded joy by celebrating the Diwali Festivities which are even now solemnized by the people of all Communities throughout India. Similar were His Highness's trials and the like was His Highness's subjects' joy on the nomination of His Highness to the Gadi. This done, Mr. Dayashanker Bhagwanji Vakil who has always been useful to the Public of Jamnagar on such occasions, rose up and addressed His Highness a most eloquent speech in Gujrati on behalf of the Jamnagar subjects. He said that on the day when the Jamnagar Extra Gazette of the 25th Ultimo disclosed to the public of Jamnagar the announcement of the recognition of His Highness's claims to the Jamnagar Gadi, the people of Jamnagar were greatly pleased. A representative meeting was held under the presidentship of Shastri Hathibai and a telegram was despatched to His Highness, congratulating him on his success. The reply to the telegram, he continued, was at once significant not only of the intense love of His Highness for his subjects but it also expressed His Highness's real sentiment of the position of a subject in the sphere of public politics, for which the subjects were highly grateful. On the receipt of the telegram from His Highness, the subjects of Jamnagar at once resolved to send a Deputation personally to display their feelings of gratefulness which His Highness witnessed that evening. His Highness thereafter made a short reply to the above address in which he said that he was much pleased to read the telegram from the Jamnagar subjects and referring to the allusion made in the address of Mr. Dayashanker to his reply to the telegram His Highness most vehemently assured that he did not consider that his duty did not end by mere expression of feeling and said he would be satisfied only when he had proved true to those feelings by the actual performance thereof. The President of the Deputation Committee formally invited His Highness and the proceedings ended by distribution of garlands, &c., among those present. In reply to the President's invitation His Highness said that since the people of Jamnagar had waited so long they might as well extend their patience a little some time further as it was now his duty to abide by the advice of the Government.

A Najarana of Rs. 501 was made by Sheth Abdul Latif Abdul Saku and Javerri Javerchand on behalf of the Jamnagar subjects. The crowning feature of the day's programme was the 3rd and last speech made by His Highness which from the point of view of a Ruler's kind wishes and sympathetic feelings towards his subjects was perfect of its kind. He said it was desirable that the entire subjects of Jamnagar Hindus, Mohamedans, etc., might forget the past, set aside all differences if any existed and combine in the strength of unity, harmony and peace. The last but not the least important item was the opportune reply made by Sheth Abdul Latif assuring His Highness in most convincing langaage that there never has ever been or ever will be any disunion amongst the people of Jamnagar and that the formation of this deputation was itself ample proof of their unity.

The Deputation retur

ARBUTHNOT'S FAILURE.

Adjourned Creditors' Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

The adjourned Statutory Meeting re Arbuthnot's failure was held at the Victoria Hall yesterday. Mr. Archibald Read, the Official Assignee, took the chair.

Sir George Arbuthnot and Mr. J. M. Young, the partners of the late firm, and a considerable number of creditors were present.

Mr. Read said that the former meeting was adjourned so that the creditors might have an opportunity of studying the Auditors' Report since issued, the idea being that further questions might be put to Sir George, after studying the Report. There was, of course, need of the most searching examination of the Report and there was ample scope for it, but for his part he did not see any useful purpose would be served by putting any questions on the Report that evening. A great many other matters of importance would be dealt with in his report to be first read at the enquiry in Court. A number of questions were then put by the creditors.

Sir George answered one on the motion of Doctor Nair.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 23rd instant, on which date the Meeting is called for the appointment of Special Assignees.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

WE have already published the general summing up of the report of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis on the Arbuthnot Failure. The following are further extracts from the report :—

The following is the report of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, Chartered Accountants, in connection with the Failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co :—

We beg to hand you, herewith, in accordance with your instructions, a further report on the Insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., together with 7 Subsidiary Reports.

PREVIOUS REPORT.

It will be well to make clear the relation in which the above stands to what follows. As you are aware our work in November last was directed solely to the production of a preliminary statement of affairs. We were nevertheless able to lay before you then a few important facts, which gave a fairly clear indication of the condition of the business prior to the Insolvency. With the publication of that report the creditors were prepared for the worst : and this being so we felt that it would probably be more profitable to expend work on salvage rather than investigation. We accordingly suggested that we should make over to you all the materials which we had collected, and that the final statement should be drawn up on the lines we had fully indicated by the staff of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The suggestion was adopted by yourself and our work closed.

The Present Report.—Our instructions have been to furnish facts regarding certain specific points, indicated by the headings of the Subsidiary Reports, together with all general conclusions, which we could draw. It must be borne in mind that while we have endeavoured to make this investigation as wide as possible, still its area is of necessity very circumscribed and in particular that it lies entirely outside the Schedule (save only as to the comparison of valuations, which was completed and filed, before our work began. We have accordingly set ourselves to obtain the facts required and to lay them before you as fully and lucidly as possible. This has been our primary object. No effort has been spared it goes without saying, to avoid a partial or onesided statement of those facts. Where there was the slightest indication of anything, which appeared likely to throw further light on them, it was eagerly followed up : and the Subsidiary Reports contain practically every fact we have obtained, even at the expense of making them extremely lengthy and complicated. With the question of inference we deal in the general summing up.

The materials used have consisted chiefly of the firm's public ledgers, general and subsidiary, and private ledger and journal, the Balance Sheets from 1873 to 1905 (1885 and 1886 missing) the various Companies' Minute Books and Agreements and little else. There has been an almost complete absence of any private records, outside the private ledger and the accounts. No private letter books or correspondence have been forthcoming, the former we are informed have never been kept the latter always destroyed. In particular we have not seen a single private letter from or to the London House, or Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. The weekly 'financial and general letters' from the former were, we gather, solely for the public office use in connection with the Account Current. There has practically not been a shared of information before us as to the contents of the London Books. Such figures as have been received from England after suspension have been of use for the S hedule, and nothing else. The firm's letter books yielded so little in our earlier efforts to obtain information, that we practically abandoned any attempt to use them.

Our methods have been the same throughout, we have worked straight on to the ledgers in the presence of the Chief Accountant, taking out the figures and making the fullest memoranda as we went along. We have done our best to arrive at the history of each account investigated, the meaning of figures, the real lessons dominating particular entries, and the motives underlying unusual methods : to obtain information as to any other accounts or facts which fairly stood to be investigated along with those under review : and for this purpose we have made the utmost use of the Chief Accountant's intimate and confidential knowledge of the books which extends over the past 30 years. All our figures and memoranda (excepting only the Schedule comparative valuations, where it was unnecessary) have been read over to him verbatim, to afford him an opportunity of making any desired additions or emendations. It may be taken then that all the facts and figures thus obtained, and here recorded have passed very fully and carefully under his review. For any comments or deductions we are of course alone responsible. Questions on any points on which we hoped further information might be obtained, were laid before Sir G. Arbuthnot, and his written memoranda thereon furnished to us.

SUBSIDIARY REPORTS.

Our endeavour has been to make these the record[s] of the facts, with such comments only as were essential for their elucidation, and these as sparingly as possible, as far as we could we have simply transcribed our memoranda in just as they were taken down. We hope briefly indicate the reasons for the grouping of the facts adopted, their main outlines, and points calling for particular notice.

COMPARISON OF SCHEDULE AND REPORT VALUATIONS.

To this report is attached a copy of the assets portion of the printed schedule to which we have added columns shewing item by item the valuations contained in our original report, together with many other details which we trust may make it permanently useful throughout the liquidation. One of the chief points of divergence is that of the Coffee figures, where the schedule adopts the basis of a return of 5 per cent. on capital, whereas we assumed one of 15 per cent. Another important point is that the schedule includes in the list of investments all those in the hands of secured creditors, adding the corresponding amount to liabilities ; in our valuation of course only the net amount remaining after set off was shewn.

The final result is as follows :—

	Schedule Valuation. Rs.	A.	P.	Report Valuation. Rs.	A.	P.
Debtors ...	26,63,328	10	0	21,35,522	2	2
Property—Land etc....	25,79,362	0	0	12,01,936	0	0
Goods, etc..	5,32,642	13	4	1,55,510	1	7
Securities ...	78,44,655	13	7	40,53,531	6	6
Total...	1,32,21,989	4	11	75,56,549	10	3

No attempt has been made by us to revise our original estimates, our work here has been simply comparison. But as the result of the rapid scrutiny which this comparison involved we may say that we believe that our original figures will be eventually found to be not very far wide of the mark : but in saying this the following point must be particularly noted. In our original report we stated that the share in Arbuthnot's Industrials and the Mysore Sugar Co. were shewn separately at par value pending further enquiry. They were then to us an unknown quantity, with no possible means of rapid evaluation this is now to some extent supplied by the sections relative to the flotation of the respective Companies.

BAD BALANCES OMITTED FROM THE SCHEDULE.

We found in our examination of the Schedule that a large number of items, which had been shewn from year to year on the asset side of the Balance Sheets, had been altogether omitted. The reason given was that they were utterly worthless, and did not stand to be classified as bad debts. We considered that it would be extremely useful to make a complete list of these, and give exact figures and facts relating to them for several reasons:—

(a) this would go some way towards filling the unexplained gap in the Schedule between Assets and Liabilities.

(b) they would give a vivid picture of the firm's methods for many years past.

(c) these methods would sufficiently explain without further details the large number of bad and doubtful assets which do appear in the Schedule.

The facts given in this section need not be discussed here in any detail. They are not pleasant reading. Perhaps the most important point to note is that this disastrous policy of carrying forward losses, neither written off nor reserved for, is thrown as far back as 1881 with the Cullai Suspense Account in the Private Ledger, and that by 1886 it is in full working. In other words that the steady decline of which these are a symptom had set in long before the London losses of 1893.

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS,

These complicated figures are grouped under three heads—

The Partners' Personal Accounts in order of retirement.

The Profit and Loss and Allied Accounts.

The Private Ledger.

As in all other cases the figures are so numerous and important as to make it impossible to give here more than the bare indication of the contents of the subreport.

It may be noted by the way, that Mr. J. M. Young is regarded as having been a partner only in name. A particularly instructive statement will be found in in the comparative figures of the balances of Partners' Capital and Fixed Deposits, from 1873 to 1905 ; taken from the Firm's Balance Sheets.

In 1873, the total of Partners' and Retired Partners' Capital was Rs. 29,06,293 against Fixed Deposits Rs. 19,70,329.

In 1878 the Private Ledger was opened, and the Net Balance on it became the measure of the Partners' Capital inasmuch as it never, we believe, contained any good assets ; in this year the Capital Balance had shrunk to Rs. 10,90,016 (from which Rs. 1,34,022 had to be deducted for drawings) against Deposits Rs. 32,45,724. In 1881 the Balance Sheets ceased to shew the Partners' drawing account debits separately, but left them included in the Banking Balances.

By 1885 this Capital figure had further diminished (leaving drawing debit balances out of the question) to Rs. 3,44,807 against Deposits Rs. 4,889,928.

From 1886, strenuous endeavours were made to get up the Capital Balance from this dangerously low point and much perverted book-keeping ingenity was directed to this end. In 1886 a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 was actually divided up as profits between partners, when as the doing of this left a debit balance of Profit and Loss (*i.e.*, a loss) of Rs. 37,462 carried forward in the Balance Sheet. It is a fact of the utmost significance that from this date to the end there was not a single Balance Sheet which was free from a similar loss balance on Profit and Loss Account to say nothing of all the later "adjustment" and cognate items. Year by year after 1886 similar complicated overlapping profit divisions were made the very next year in fact incredible as it may seem, an amount of Rs. 2,00,661 was taken to credit of Profit and Loss Account in the Private Ledger, actually leaving a debit on Profit and Loss in the Public Ledger of Rs. 1,97,828. These unworthy devices need not be further enlarged on here : it is sufficient to say that the last attempt to divide "profits" was made in 1893, in 1896 a sum of Rs. 2,10,441 was taken from Reserve (reducing the Reserve Balance to Rs. 62,563) to the credit of partners, and this was the last effort to increase their ostensible Capital Balances. From 1897 all entries in the Private Ledger ceased, and with it practically any endeavour to show even profits on paper.

The turn now to the partners themselves, we have shown the amount which each took out on retirement ; and in the case of Mr. P. Macfadyen and Sir G. Arbuthnot their drawing and Capital Accounts have been analysed in full detail. We may say here at once that we believe that the beginning of the end really dates from 1876 when the large capital and strong leadership of Mr. W. R, Arbuthnot were withdrawn from the Firm.

None of the four partners, Mr. P. Macfadyen, Sir G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew started with any Capital, or brought any in ; except that in 1880 Sir G. Arbuthnot replaced his debit balance of Rs. 52,733 on Capital Account. What they possessed was all built out of profits.

The final figures which are shown in the Schedule are (after correcting two miscasts).

Sir G. Arbuthnot Debit.	...	Rs.	7,86,855
Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew Debit	...	,,	2,05,548
Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot Debit	...	,,	48,160

The way these figures are arrived at is given in ful detail in the sub-report, where the final credit of interest from Local Suspense may well be noted. Mr.P. Macfadyen's account closed with a credit of Rs. 30,939. The detailed account show that his drawings were fairly normal and were much diminished in Madras after 1891 when he was in London ; in 1903-04 however he drew out about Rs. 3,80,000, practically all that remained to his credit in Capital Account.

Sir G. Arbuthnot's figures show that the balance to his credit finally disappeared in 1894 with an increasing debit ever since.

It is to be noted that a remittance to London of Rs. 1,45,884 in 1902, debited to his Home investment Account was to meet, he states, losses on speculations of Mr. P. Macfadyen's for which he had accepted, joint responsibility. We wish we could point to figures either in his or Mr. P. Macfadyen's accounts showing evidence of real efforts being made to retrieve the situation.

THE DEBIT OF THE LONDON HOUSE.

The figure standing in the Schedule is Rs. 72,10,909 consisting of

	Rs.
Remittance account	1,54,450
Account Current.....	4,56,546
No. 2 Account.....	31,20,466
Home Investments.....	34,80,693
	72,12,155
Less credits.....	1,246
	72,10,909

Practically speaking the whole of No. 2 account and Home Investments Account, and a considerable portion of the Account Current Balance, consist of losses incurred in London, and the accumulation of interest charged thereon by Madras. As to what these losses were we have no more information now than we obtained in November last. Sir G. Arbuthnot then informed us that between 1893 and 1900 London suffered very losses which he thought were roughly as follows :—

In 1893 on American Rails about	...	£1,20,000
In 1897-98 on West India sugar about	...	50,000
Do on the Java Trade about	...	50,000

The bare outline is this. In May, 1888, a Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co. London Madras account was opened, other ordinary Banking accounts being, already in existence. It is stated that its intention was to provide London with capital, and to use it for any special transactions between the two Houses. It appears from the books that money was remitted to London, and that a large number of produce transactions went through this account, the proceeds of which London kept. The flow of cash throughout was on balance steadily from Madras to London.

In 1889, and for several succeeding years transactions in Government Paper both in London and Madras passed through it. There was also a certain amount of dealing in gold shares about 1891. In 1893 the first loss came, from September, 1893, to end of 1894, London drew every month very heavily, as if they were carrying over falling securities and paying monthly differences. The upshot of this was that Rs. 10 lakhs were transferred to the "Home Investment" account in 1895 : representing it may be certainly assumed actual losses to this extent, another Rs. 11,86,710 was similarly transferred in 1899, bringing the No 2 account at the end of this year after crediting London with £8,411 to Rs. 30 lakhs, at which figure it has remained ever since save for the addition of one year's interest. At this point it would seem a strong effort was made to get London to pay off something in cash, even if it were only a portion of the interest, and apparently as an inducement the rate on this Rs, 30 lakhs was reduced to 4 per cent. At all events they were called upon to remit Rs. 1,20,000 per annum (*i.e.* 4 per cent. on Rs. 30 lakhs) by this sum being debited to them in Current Account but not even this could they do beyond about Rs. 2 lakhs and the only effect of these debits was to increase the Current Account debit balance. And in spite of this Madras continued to load this "Home Investment" account, with full interest at 5 per cent. and credit the same to Revenue.

It goes without saying of course Madras had never attempted to write off any of these known losses. The final figures show that nearly half the London debt actually consisted of Rs. 32,78,499 interest, charged and credited Revenue, by Madras, *viz.*, on

	Rs.
"Home Investments" account	11,97,133
Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co, ...	20,81,366
Total ...	32,78,499

Of the whole debt practically speaking London never paid anything, there were a few credits such for instance as those re-erred to above but very few ; and as we have already said the Schedule figure thus consists of the lost London capital with the added Madras interest. These facts consititute a very grave example of the Firm's methods.

THE INDUSTRIALS FLOTATION.

The facts in connection with the above are so interwoven and complicated that anything like detailed comment would practically mean the reduplication of the sub-report. We must content ourselves here then with little more that the briefest sketch of the course of events : and our deductions from them.

In 1897-98 the Firm turned some of their concerns into Limited Companies, *viz*, the Chittivalsah Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and the Madras Portland Cement and Tile Works Co., Ltd.

From start to finish these were purely private Co.'s, and never went to the public at all.

The main immediate reason for their formation was it is stated, to enable clean advances to be obtained on the Co.'s promissory notes ; and such advances were in fact at once negotiated with the Bank of Madras to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs, These and succeeding loans have an important bearing on what follows, and it will be simplest to follow their history straight through at once.

In 1904, Rs. 7 lakhs of these 1897-98 loans still remained open. In March, 1905, Rs. 5 lakhs were paid off by a promissory note drawn by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. in favour of the Industrials.

In January, 1906 ; the remaining Rs. 2 lakhs were paid out of a loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs on Rs. 5 lakhs of Mysore Debentures ; and the remaining half a lakh of the Mysore loan went to reduce the loan on the Rs. 5 lakhs Industrials promissory note. The net final results then at this point was that the original Rs. 7 lakhs loans to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. were cleared, Industrials owed the Bank Rs. 4½ lakhs on the Rs. 5 lakhs promissory note and Mysore Sugar owed the Bank Rs. 2½ lakhs on Rs. 5 lakhs Debentures, transfers having then or later taken place to make these transactions direct as between the Bank and the Co.'s eliminating Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

It is necessary to go back now to another loan of 1898, *viz.*, that of about £20,000 raised by accommodation Bills on Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co. against security held by them ; as shown in the Arbuthnot, Latham & Co. special account which account continued on exactly the same lines to the end, the credit rising and falling with the security deposited, but never cleared off, oscillating, we believe, between £20,000 and £50,000.

It is important now to note the securities lodged against this credit, the first we understand were a mortgage of £15,000 on the Calcutta Cement Works and 2,000 shares in the Madras Cement Company Ltd. In 1904 on the Industrials flotation these were replaced by 3,000 preference shares, and in October, 1905, these shares were again replaced by Rs. 970,000 debentures : in July, 1906, the credit was reduced and Rs. 2,70,000 Debentures returned by Messrs. Arbuthnot Latham & Co. The importance of these loans is the bearing on the Industrial Debenture issue which we shall discuss later.

It is now necessary to go to the actual Industrial flotation. For a payment of Rs. 25 lakhs in shares the Industrials acquired the blocks of the

Chittivalsah Company	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s own property
Madras Cement Company	
Calcutta Cement Works and Reliance Foundry	
Tiruvallur Rice Mill	
Nedamangalam do.	

and for a payment of Rs. 9 lakhs their floating balances. The total consideration being thus Rs. 34 lakhs.

To take the blocks first :—What they really consisted of, the sub-report makes abundantly clear, suffice it to say here that it was a case of the willing horse Chittivalsah being hopelessly weighed down with masses of lost or barely profitable capital : the Calcutta Cement some Rs. 9 lakhs a ghastly failure, the Madras Cement about Rs. 8 lakhs (of which over Rs. 2 lakhs were accumulated losses,) doing not much more than pay its way, the Foundry and Rice Mills at the best doing about the same. Chittivalsah clearly had been making very fine profits, which by the way it is to be noted had not been disclosed in the Company's filed Balance Sheets, the reason given being that it would have attracted competition. Its block of Rs. 5 lakhs odd [with the reserve of over Rs. 1 lakh of profits on the other side] even if raised to the very maximum still could obviously, not be made to bear the cruel burden thus imposed upon it. The Rs. 25 lakhs block were transferred to the Company as at 30-9-04 the date of taking over. As regards the Rs. 9 lakhs of floating balances these (being in effect the Banking balances of the various concerns in Messrs Arbuthnot & Co.'s books) were not debited to the Industrials until the 31st December, 1904, when the Banking balances at this latter date were simply transferred.

When we took out the balances at the 30th September (included of course in the December balances) we found they amounted to Rs. 10,22,312. Or an overcharge to the Industrials of Rs. 1,22,312. This, it is stated, was absolutely unintentional and a pure book-keeping blunder, the more or less worthless Calcutta Cement Balance of Rs. 1,26,097 never having been intended to be transferred. The fact, however, remains that this sum stands to be now added to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s debt to the Industrials.

We will now turn from the consideration of the blocks and floating balances taken over to that of the important question of the Rs. 5 lakhs Promissory Note and the Debentures. The Preference shares can be passed over except only to note that at considerable quantity had been sold to the public, and that their rights and accordingly intervened between those of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and the Debenture holders. The Rs. 5 lakhs Promissory Note referred to previously was issued on the 31st March, 1905, at which date (before its issue) the Industrials owed Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. Rs. 1,93,970. The corresponding loan from the Bank of Madras was kept at first in a special account in Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s own ledger, and only transferred to the Industrials as at 30-9-05 as to include it in the Company's Balance Sheet, as Industrials at that date were in credit to the extent of Rs. 56,991 over and above this loan and this transfer accordingly converted Industrials into Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s creditors to the extent of Rs. 5,56,991 on 30th September, 1905.

On the 23rd October, 1905, the Rs. 10 lakhs Debentures were issued to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., and the Industrials credit balance now reached the large sum of Rs. 14,70,878 at that date. At the end of 1905 it was still Rs. 10,47,562. If it is contended that part of the reason for their issue was to replace the 5 lakhs Promissory Note by Debentures, then immediately they were raised this Promissory Note ought to have been paid off which was not done. On the 30th June, 1906 the Credit Balance was Rs, 11,20,478. Apparently in July 1906, there must have been pressure from the Bank for further security on the Rs. 4½ lakhs remaining on the Industrials Rs. 5 lakhs Promissory Note, as the same time Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. began to make strenuous efforts to reduce the Industrials heavy credit balance, which efforts were continued right up to suspension.

They were debited with the following in rapid succession.

	Rs.
18th July Debentures returned	2,70,000
21st July Loan to Mysore Sugar Company ...	2,00,000
23rd July Sale of Marikanivi Concession ...	1,00,000
31st July Coimbatore Shares...	1,01,250
6th August Deccan Sugar Bonds	90,700
10th August Paid to Bank of Madras on account of loan	50,000
20th October Do.	50,000
20th October Government Paper Rs. 50,000...	48,275
Total ...	9,10,225

and thus the credit balance was reduced to Rs. 1,38,064 at the date of suspension, to which the Rs. 1,22,312 overcharge previously referred to stands to be added. As regards to above debits the Rs. 2,70,000, Debentures were set free by the reduction of Messrs. Arbuthnot Latham's credit and were immediately deposited by the Industrials with the Bank as Security against the Rs. 4½ lakhs loan still remaining : the Deccan Bonds were also used for the same purpose a further lakh was paid off in cash and the bank was covered, The Coimbatore share Deccan Bonds and Government Paper were Messrs Arbuthnot & Co.'s own transferred, The Marikanivi Concession which is however stated to be of far greater value than Rs. 1 lakh stood in Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s books at Rs. 73,191, and gave them a profit of Rs. 26,809, loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Mysore Sugar, which enabled the latter dis harge their indebtedness to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. to this extent, was made on a second charge on the Rs. 5 lakhs Debentures, which is stood pledged to the extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs with the Bank. The figures given in the section relative to the Mysore Flotation shew, we fear, that this is not a very valuable security.

Looking now at all these facts, the history of Messrs Arbuthnot & Co.'s own Promissory Note loans, the Arbuthnot Latham floating credit loan, the amount standing to credit of the Industrials at the time of the issue of the Debentures, the amount at their credit on the 18th July, the way that credit was reduced and the use to which those Debentures were put, we have been very unwillingly impelled to the conclusion that their issue was dominated by the financial needs not of the Industrials but of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and that to the detriment of the Preference Shareholders.

THE MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY FLOTATION.

This we are afraid can only be regarded as the last phase in the attempt to stave off disaster. The Company was floated suddenly and apparently in great haste. Immediately after incorporation the first meeting was held on the 22nd December, 1905, at which a Resolution was passed to issue Rs. 5 lakhs Debentures. This was done on the 17th January : and they were immediately pledged with the Bank for Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs, which sum as we have already seen in the last section went to pay off on 23rd January the Rs. 2 lakhs remaining on the 97-98 Chittivalsah and Cement Promissory Notes, and Rs. 1/2 lakh of the Rs. 5 lakh Industrial Promissory Note. We can see no other inference but that the flotation of the Company was the result of pressure from the Bank for the liquidation of these loans.

To turn now to the Company itself, it bought for Rs, 10 lakhs (Re. 5 lakhs in half-paid shares, and Rs. 5 lakhs on a Promissory Note) Messrs Arbuthnot & Co's Sugar Factory taking it over as from 15th December, 1905, actually from 31th December, 1905. This Factory was started in 1892, and from the very beginning was a failure. The Machinery imported proved defective, litigation followed and compensation was obtained. This kept the Factory more or less at a standstill till 1895. The succeeding years showed little improvement, market conditions were adverse and Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., only obtained an Abkari contract, for which they had hoped, in 1902. In 1903 for the first and last time it made a small profit after the interest charge of Rs. 19,756 : and then the accumulated losses to this point amounting to Rs. 5,52,235 were actually transferred to block, the compensation figure of Rs. 1,37,090, and the profits of Rs. 19,756 being written off the other side.

This brought the block from Rs. 5,12,323 to Rs. 9,07,712 at the end of 1903.

	Rs.
In 1904 it made a loss of	61,607
In 1905 do do	1,17,957

At the end of 1905 the following balances stood in Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co,'s books :—

	Rs.
Sugar Factory Block	9,64,009
Do. Adjustment Account (1904 loss)..	61,007
Do. Working Account (containing the 1905 loss of Rs. 1,17,957) ...	3,59,840
	13,84,856
Sold to Company for Rs. 10 lakhs ...	10,00.000
Amount to be written off by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co,...	3,84,856

In other words the Company received the loss-laden block, and such of the working balance as was good. They paid Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. the Rs 6 lakhs of shares and after being debited with the remaining Rs, 5 lakhs, and the working and legal expenses during 1906 and being credited with the Rs. 2½ lakhs raised on their Debentures, and the further 2 lakhs borrowed by them from the Industrials on the second charge, they ended at the date of suspension as Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s debtors to the extent of Rs. 1,61,269, which amount, by the way, in our original valuation we took as of no value. The above makes clear what we meant when we said the industrials second charge was not a very valuable security, and we fear leaves the Rs. 5 lakhs of shares at something like a negligible quantity.

SUNDRIES.

(*A*) Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company.
(*B*.) Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation.
(*C*) Madras Equitable Assurance Society.

These are entirely side issues, and may be dismissed with the utmost brevity. The Coimbatore Section deals with a none too pleasant Promissory Note transaction, the Bombay Burmah section gives the facts for the determination of the inexact relations with the Firm, and the Madras Equitable section relates to the investments made by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. on their behalf.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, relieving Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 17th June, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the Civil Courts in the district of Ahmedabad to his leave.

Mr. Chamanlal Girdharlal Mehta to be Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent vice Mr. Kalianrai Damodarrai, deceased, and to continue as seconded while employed in Foreign Service.

The appointment of Mr. Frank Edward Hardcastle as Council for Cuba at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay, has been granted extraordinary leave without pay for five days, in continuation of the combined leave for one year.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Judges of the Court of Small Causes Bombay, in their present appointments as under, with effect from 8th January :—Mr. A. K. Donald, Bar.-at-Law, as second Judge; Mr. Muhammad Husain Hakim, Bar.-at-Law, as third Judge; Mr. Jijibhai Edalji Modi, B. A., Bar.-at-Law, as Fourth Judge; Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M.A., L. L. B., as Fifth Judge ; vice Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Bar.-at-Law, deceased ; Mr J. W. S. Dracup, to be Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Bar.-at Law, to be Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to create a temporary appointment of Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Aston, M.A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, on relief, to hold it till the 31st March inclusive.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, to be Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, M.A., LL.B., (retiring)

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, to be Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, vice Mr. N. W. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law.

Mr. Tekchand Udhavdas, B. A., to be Public Prosecutor for the Province of Siud and Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. A.H.S. Aston, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-law.

Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad,on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., is confirmed as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs with effect from the date of return to duty of Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S.

Major J. Jackson, M. B., I. M. S., Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeraoda is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M. B., I. M. S., on return to duty, to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeraoda,during the absence on leave of Major Jackson, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. B. Knight, M. Sc., Professor of Agriculture, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 11th March in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be Junior Collector with effect from the date of handing over charge of the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, the most junior officer in the grade of Junior Collectors reverting.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector with effect from 30th December and to be Director of Agriculture.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., Acting Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 15th March, or the date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nineteen months.

The Reverend Henry Lloyd Arnould is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 11th January.

Mr. E. C. B. Acworth has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, or until further orders.

The Reverend J. D. Gordon, B.Sc., B.D., is appointed to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona.

Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, B.A. (Oxon.), to act as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College ; Mr. Phirozeshah Bezanji Vachha, M.A., LL.B., to act as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.

Mr. A. G. Wright, M. A. (Cantab, and Aber.), Educational Inspector,- Sind, has been allowed a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Lieutenant W. W. Bulkley, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for eighteen months from 1st April.

Mr. George Mouteath B.A., Cantab, I.C.S., to be Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor vice Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald William Fisher to be Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January.

George Eliot Everett, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January.

Mr. W. B. Chambers to be substantive pro tem. Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 12th January, pending relief by Mr. F. McCormack.

Mr. F. McCormack to be substantive pro tem. Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. Chambers.

Dr. H. Cogill, M.R. C. S., L. R. C. P., to be Medical Officer on His Excellency the Governor's Staff with effect from 16th February vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. Yarr, R. A. M. C.

A NATIVE journal published on the West Coast of Africa, commenting on Christmas at Sekundi, says :—Generally the success of the season's enjoyment is marred by the mess which some folks frenzied by liquor and other inflamatory compounds make regardless of the natural consequences which greet them after the happy moments have passed away. The people grumble at their mistake, and ere the birds sing "a bright new year !" few are those that are free from debt. The season here passed in the above form with corresponding results. But, alas ! John Mills is dead, likewise Braithwaite of the Railway. Peace to their ashes !

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following 21 new members since the last meeting was duly announced :—Mr. W. N. Neale (Tankari, Broach District) ; Mr. W. Hepburn (Kindat, Upper Burma) ; Mr. A. H. Kingston, (Bombay) ; Lt.-Col. W. C. Ramsden (Dehra Dun) ; Mr. S. D. Smith, B.A., (Dhulia, Khandesh) ; Mr. A. R. Giles (Patna) ; the Principal, Veterinary College, (Lahore) ; Mr. J. T. W. Filson (Sivaksai, Tinnevelly District) ;Mr. James Florence (Hyderabad, Deccan) ; Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., (Dhulia); Mr. W. W. K. Page (Calcutta) ; Mr. F. L. Hughes (Dehra Ismail Khan); Mr. E. C. Irwin, (Dehra Ismail Khan); Mr. H. C. Rome (Dehra Ismail Khan); Lt.-Genl. Sir A. Hunter (Poona); Mr. Mahomed Abdulla Hoosainee (Hyderabad, Deccan); Mr. W. S. Fraser (Bandikui, Rajputana); Mr. P. Whalley (Rangpur, E.B.Ry.); Mr. E. Clayton (London W.); Mrs. Leslie Milne (Rangoon).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged receipt of the following :—

Contribution.	Description.	Locality.	Contributor.
1 Fresh water Turtle (juv).	Trionyx gangeticus.	Bombay.....	Capt J P Mackie
1 Lapwing or Peewit.	Vanellus vulgaris.	Fort Sandman	Capt A B Burton
1 Himalayan Black bear (alive).	Ursus tibetanus.	..	Mr A H A Simcox, I C S
3 Snakes	Naia bungarus (juv). Ablabes colaris. Typhlops (?) braminus.	Bakza Duar ..	Major A Begbie
1 Fish	.....	Do	Do
A number of Marine Shells.	.....	..	Major A J Pelly, R.A.
A small collection of Butterflies.	.....	Japan	Capt N W Mackworth, I M S
2 Phoorsas	Echis carinata..	Palamcottah, S. India	Mr C E Rhenius
2 Sea Snakes ..	.....	Do	Do
1 Emerald Cuckoo.	Chrysococcus maculatus.	Siam	Mr F W Trotter.
2 Steppe Eagles.	Aquila bifasciata.	Wasi r a b a d, Punjab	Mr C M Donald
1 Indian Tawny Eagle.	Aquila vindhiana.	Do	Do
1 Pigeon's Hawk Eagle.	Spizaetus Wepalensi.	Do	Do
1 Palla's Fishing Eagle.	Haliaetus leucorypha.	Do	Do
1 Merlin	Falco regulus.	Do	Do
1 Krait	Bangarus candidus.	Santa Cruz, Salsette	Mr W H Chapman
1 Black-headed Bunting.	Emberiza melanocephala.	Indore, S I ..	Mr P Hide
1 Wooly Harve	Lophus otostolus.	Kashmir.....	British Museum
1 Indian Marten	Mustela flavigula.	Do	Do
1 White-nosed Wheasel.	Putorius canigulo.	Do	Do
1 Large-eared Mouse-Hare.	Ochotona microtis.

BY THE WAY.

"THE NATION."

THE title of Mr. Massingham's new weekly journal, the "Nation" with which the "Speaker" is to be incorporated, recalls the only other political and literary weekly of that name published in these countries. This was the famous organ of the Young Irelanders, founded by the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in 1842 which came under the ban of the Government in 1848, when Duffy, as its editor was prosecuted for treason-felony. In later Irish movement two of its editors were also prosecuted in connexion with political affairs—the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., in the Fenian period, and his brother, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, long a member of the Irish Party, who was imprisoned for two months for a Press offence under Mr. Balfour's Coercion Act in 1888. The "Nation" ceased publication some years ago, after a career of more than half a century.

CABS AT LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS.

There is, as our readers know, a privilege system of cabs at London railway stations. The railway companies contract with certain cab-owners to supply so many cabs throughout the year. The owners, according to "Chambers's Journal," pay for the privilege and the terms vary considerably. At Clapham Junction, for instance, a lump sum of forty pounds per year is paid for supplying fifteen cabs. At most stations the charge is three shillings a week. At Paddington it is three shillings a week, at St. Pancras it is two shillings a week, at Euston and Marylebone it is eightcenpence a week, at Waterloo (South Station) it is two shillings a week, while at Waterloo (main line) and Vauxhall there are no contracts and any cab can take its place on the rank on payment of one penny.

SOME COMPARISONS.

The peculiar arrangements at Waterloo are explained by its nearness to the Strand, where cabs are plentiful, those calling in at the Main-Line Station averaging nearly a thousand a day; but cabmen neglect the South Station, where the cab-riders are neither so numerous nor so profitable, and hence the privilege method had to be introduced there. The largest privilege station is Paddington, which has 290 cabs; Euston has 182; Victoria (Brighton) has—like Charing Cross—160; King's Cross has 130; and St. Pancras 100.

THE HOTEL POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

It is commonly known that many well-to-do Americans prefer to take up their abodes in hotels rather than be responsible for houses or flats of their own; but one is scarcely prepared to learn that 41 per cent. of the fashionable society of New York are permanent hotel residents. This is the figure given, however, by an American magazine as the result of an examination of addresses published in the latest edition of the "Social Register." It seems that no fewer than 9,000 New York families "with wealth and aristocratic pride" have adopted this comfortable scheme of existence. As the floating population of the city, according to the railway passenger accountants, ranges from 75,000 to 185,000 daily at various seasons of the year, it is hardly likely that hotel-keeping in New York will soon become an extinct occupation.

FEBRUARY ON LAKE MAGGIORE.

A correspondent who is staying at Locarno writes, "A fortnight ago (January 25) a foot of snow fell in one night. We have had perpetual sunshine ever since. The snow has disappeared except in places upon which the brilliant sunshine does not fall. Sheltered as Locarno is on three sides by mountains 7,000ft. high, and lying prone to the sun, there is already almost summer heat during the day. Fires are, however, welcome in the evening. The 'High Season' begins next week. The hotels and pensions, which afford accommodation for about 2,000 visitors, are gradually filling up."

DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. H. K. Carroll publishes in the "Christian Advocate" the statistics of the Churches of the United States for 1906. There are eight denominations with over one million communicants. These are: Roman Catholic (10,879,930), Methodist Episcopal (2,984,261), Regular Baptist (South) (1,939,563), Regular Baptist (Coloured) (1,779,691) Methodist Episcopal (South) (1,631,379), Disciples of Christ (1,264,758), Presbyterian (Northern) (1,126,469), Regular Baptist (North) (1,113,322.) Congregationalists number 694,923, Spiritualists 293,000, Mormons 350,000, and Christian Scientists 80,197. The most flourishing denominational types in the States are (in numerical order) Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Reformed.

FROM STREET-BOY TO MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

Few, if any, of the world's millionaires have had a more romantic career than Mr. John Wanamaker, the "Department Store King," who has lost so many treasures of art in the fire which has done such havoc to his palatial home near Philadelphia. Half a century or so ago the boy who was destined to win millions and a seat in the United States Cabinet was tramping barefooted in the Philadelphia streets. His father and grandfather were both struggling brick-makers, and it was a proud day for the family when "young John" found work in a book-store at six shillings a week. Later, he secured a situation as clothing salesman, and proved himself so capable that his salary was rapidly raised until, in 1860, he was able to open a shop of his own on his $100 savings. Thus modestly was cradled the gigantic business which has made the name Wanamaker known the world over. To-day the ex-street-boy can scarcely count his millions on the fingers of both hands, and he pays premiums on life-insurance policies for $525,000.

A FORTUNE IN A SNUFF-BOX.

Among the snuff boxes stolen from Mr. Charles Wertheimer's residence in Park-lane there are probably several whose value is expressed in four figures; but the costliest of them all falls far short of the £6,400 paid by Messrs. Duveen, at the Hawkins sale for a Louis XV., oblong gold box by Hainelin, signed and dated 1758 which was found in the drawer of a wash stand. It is interesting to recall that Mr. Charles Wertheimer and his brother Mr. Asher Wertheimer were among the largest purchasers of art treasures in this memorable sale, their purchases including a Louise Quinze oval gold snuff box enamelled *en plein*, with battle scenes £480; a Louis Seize oval gold snuff box painted in opaque grisaille enamel, with figures of Diana and Cupid, after Boucher £420; a Louis Seize oval gold with pastoral scenes £500; a Louise Seize oblong gold £220; an oval gold with lovers at an altar, £250; an oblong octagonal, by Drain of Paris, £400; and several others at prices ranging from £100 to £200.

THE PARLIAMENTARY WAKENING.

With a pageant for preamble
To the Parliamentary scramble,
There's a gathering of the clans of Campbell-Bannerman,
And the Lords begin to tremble
As they see the clans assemble,
For the chief's a most determined kind of manner man.

Oh, the Campbells now are coming,
And the Lords can hear the drumming,
Of a martial music humming in their fastnesses!
Loud alarums wake the legions
Of the Gilded Chamber regions—
The sphere on the Immensities and Vastne ses.

In that Chamber of the Happy,
Of the Sleepy and the Nappy,
In that House of Rest for scrappy titled entities,
Slumber's ancient reign is shaken,
By the slogan, "You must waken
In that Poppyland of Peers—and Lost Identities!"

Soon Scotch members will be skirling,
The O'Birrell will be birling,
The shillelaghs will be whirling in Home Rulery.
The Haldane will be armed,
In the square or circle charmed,
And the Tories will be panoplied in foolery.

When they come to keen McKenna,
House of Swords may find the penna,
Very pointed weapon when a Bill is massacred,
And the cold blue-blooded section,
Who enjoyed Bill-vivisection,
Will begin to think for them an awkward past occurred.

When the Upper House Alliance,
Gives the people's will defiance,
Shall the Commons yield compliance, or make war on it?
Oh, there's bound to be a dish-up,
For the Peer and for the Bishop,
And a tilt-up in the wearing of the Coronets.

C. F. P. A. in the *Tribune*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are a effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, which must be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores,

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE CHANGE AT DALY'S.

WHAT'S in a name? In the name of the musical comedy at Daly's there was confusion. "Merveilleuses" was dreaded with a sickly dread by the nervous stranger at the dinner table. Try as he would to prevent the inevitable stagey conversation from exceeding the limits of a discussion of "Toddies or Raffles or His House in Order," someone would be certain to ask him: "Have you seen the piece at Daly's—the—er——?" and to look to him confidently for the correctly-pronounced missing word. "Merveilleuses" spoiled more dinners in a month than twenty intoxicated cooks. And Mr. George Edwardes, realising at last that this was so, and fearing that his musical comedy might through its "bad name" make for itself many enemies, translated Les Merveilleuses into "The Lady Dandies." The colour has returned to the cheeks of the nervous stranger at the dinner table. The sense of insufferable gloom has ceased to pervade his soul. Yesterday he would have rejoiced to read that the piece at Daly's was nearing the end of its run. To-day he hopes it may be many months before London sees the last of "The Lady Dandies."

HUNTLEY WRIGHT APPEARS.

But the freshened popularity of the Daly musical comedy should not alone be attributed to the return to the theatre of the originally proposed English title. Mr. George Edwardes has brought back to his house another "Wright name"—and the humorous personality of the owner of that name must of necessity have brought back, in turn, many of Mr. Edwardes's former patrons. Mr. Huntley Wright, who now plays the Prefect of Police, has lost nothing of his sense of fun in that wilderness of religious sentimentality of which, some little time ago, he tried the experiment of appearing as The Little Father. Indeed, his association with a character of serious emotions and intense aspirations seems to have made him more keenly appreciative than ever of his old atmosphere of extravagant comedy. He is himself again, only more so. "The Little Father of the Wilderness" gave him rest and peace, and, from his holy surroundings, he has emerged with a new heart for his old work. He is like the heroine of the old comic operas, who was gay before she went into a convent, and gayer when she came out. And as sure as she would come out of that convent, the livelier for a lonely stay, so sure was Mr. Huntley Wright to return to Daly's at last, from the greyness of his temporary priestship, with a sharper appetite for the frivolities of musical comedy. In the words of the clever song he has brought with him to "The Lady Dandies," it was "Only a Question of Time."

CIGARETTES AND RED SILK.

My note last week on the subject of Miss Harriett Jay's ("Charles Marlow") cigar-smoking in the Buchanan version of *Le Maître de Forges* has awakened interesting if painful memories in the mind of an actress who in the early part of her professional career was generally cast for adventuresses in melodrama. I am invited to give her story but not her name. There were two things, she says, which were most particularly insisted upon by the different gentlemen who were responsible for the many melodramas she figured in as a wicked lady from Paris, and these were (1) that the actress playing the part must wear a red silk dress, and (2, that she must be "discovered" reclining on a sofa smoking a cigrette. Miss X—rehearsed the first adventuress she undertook without troubling about the cigarette. She had no liking for the habit which has now become so general among ladies, and decided to save up the experience of her first smoke for the "first night." It happened that the author required her to open the scene in which she was "discovered" with rather a long speech, punctuated with puffs at the naughty cigarette; and in due course there came her cue for this performance. She boldly talked and bravely puffed for three or four minutes, pulling unmercifully at her cigarette, as ladies usually do, and giving it no rest until she had reduced to a glowing inch of hot tobacco and blackened paper.

REALISM.

So far, so good. But trouble of a most distressing other awaited Miss X—. The actor-manager of the company, who was the bold, bad man of the story, entered now to inform her that detectives were on their track, and that unless they could get out of the country at once by the midnight mail (whatever that happened to be) they were lost—that is, found. Miss X—turned a greenish white at the news and tottered limply back to the sofa from which she had risen on her companion's entrance. "How admirably she did that!" thought the actor-manager to himself. "How realistic!" It was only too realistic. The cigarette was steadily doings its awful work, and poor Miss X—was gradually becoming fainter and fainter every moment. But she struggled bravely against utter collapse, and staggered through that entire scene which required her to listen first at the door and then that, to draw the heavy red curtains over the window looking out upon the street, and to fetch certain valuables from the customary secret drawer of the customary cabinet before making an apprehensive departure through the doorway leading to the back stairs. "You did that splendidly," said the actor-manager to Miss X—as he followed her up the stage in the wings. "You have that wretched cigarette to thank not me," answered Miss X——, sinking helplessly into a chair. "Please get me some brandy or something before I have to go on again. One can carry realism too far!"

"THE SHERIDAN PLAY."

Two big mistakes—it is not a bit of good trying to make them out to have been "printer's errors"—crept, or leapt, into the paragraph which appeared in the "Green Room" last week under the above heading. I gave it out that Miss Gladys Unger's play, Mr. Sheridan which is being rehearsed at the Garrick, dealt with Sheridan's romantic courtship of the lovely Miss Linley. Considering, as I also said, that the play gave us Sheridan fighting a duel to shield his son, it must have been obvious to many people that Miss Ogle, and not Miss Linley, was meant. Miss Unger's play deals with event relating to the famous dramatist's later marriage with Miss Ogle—a name, by the way, which Sheridan might himself have invented for one of his feminine characters with a taste and a talent for flirting. Furthermore, I placed Miss Nancy Price not in the "striking character part," which I am now assured is this clever actress's lot, but in that of the heroine. Mr. Arthur Bourchier, whose Sheridan promises to be a highly interesting performance, has engaged Miss Alexandra Carlisle for Miss Ogle; and to this young lady, who is so rapidly, and so deservedly, coming to the front, I bend the knee and bow the head, in humble appeal for pardon.

AN APPOINTMENT WITH MR. HAWTREY.

Miss Grace Lane, the divinely tall and most divinely dark Gloria of the revived "You Never Can Tell" at the Court—an engagement originally intended for Miss Lillah McCarthy, who is still, I regret to learn, too ill for work—owes the success she has won as much to her determination and perseverance as to her talents. The stories told of her pluck and endurance, when searching for stage occupation, are splendid little lessons for the faint-hearted; and they are amusing as well—no doubt far more amusing than were the events they record to the resolute young lady who was the centre of them. After three years of unusually hard work in the provinces, Miss Lane came to London with the unshiftable determination of becoming a London actress. She never ceased writing to the managers; she never ceased calling at the theatres and endeavouring to interview them. At last she got an appointment, or a letter making it, with Mr. Charles Hawtrey. She went to his stage door a long way the right side of the arranged hour, and waited—one hour—two hours—three hours—four hours—five hours!

Miss Lane got sick of the sight of the stage-door keeper, and he of her. He looked angrily at her, as at a wall-design he entirely disapproved of. She looked angrily at him for looking angrily at her, but neither said a word. The appointment was for eleven in the morning. She saw him sort the letters for the different members of the company, and put them ponderously, and not a little inquisitively, into the alphabetically-ordered rack. She saw him drink his morning beer—twice. She saw his dinner of Irish stew brought into him between two enamelled iron soup plates, and she saw him eat it. She saw him drink his dinner-beer, and she saw him smoke his after-dinner pipe—in the yard outside. She saw him back in his "office" now, wash down his dinner beer with his after-dinner beer, and she saw him read the racing news of three afternoon "evening" newspapers. She saw him make his tea, and she saw him, with a fainting soul, drink it all. And she saw him see her seeing him, and he saw her see him seeing her. He thought she was mad. She thought he was a brute—for not offering her a cup. And, while she stood there in the opening of the stage-door, weak with hunger but strong with determination, up drove a cab, and out of it stepped Mr. Charles Hawtrey, cool, smooth, and smiling, and with a leisurely air of having forgotten all about the appointment. And he was "frightfully sorry, really," but there was, he regretted to say, absolutely no part for Miss Grace Lane in the new piece!

THE MAN WHO'D SEEN THE PLAY.

Miss Grace Lane has a very amusing story to tell of one of her early experiences of meeting an interviewer. It was when she was playing Babbie in Barrie's quaint comedy, "The Little Minister," at a suburban theatre. At the end of the first act the manager told her that Mr.——(she did not catch the name) would like a few words with her in the interval. "Oh, yes," said Miss Lane, wearily; "let him come round and see me if he likes." She had grown accustomed to being questioned by the representatives of the local papers, and her tone was that of a tired "star" who was less anxious to be interviewed than to offend a doubtless well-meaning Pressman with his duty to perform to his paper.

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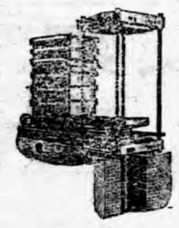

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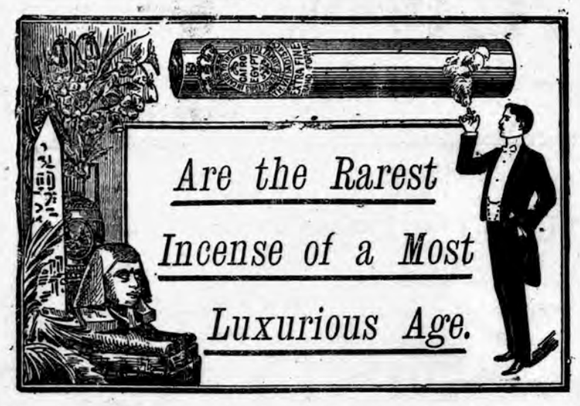

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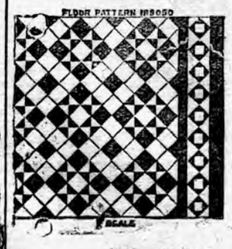

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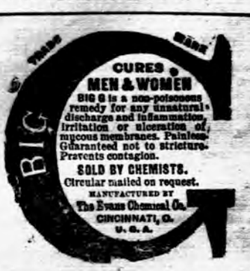
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